

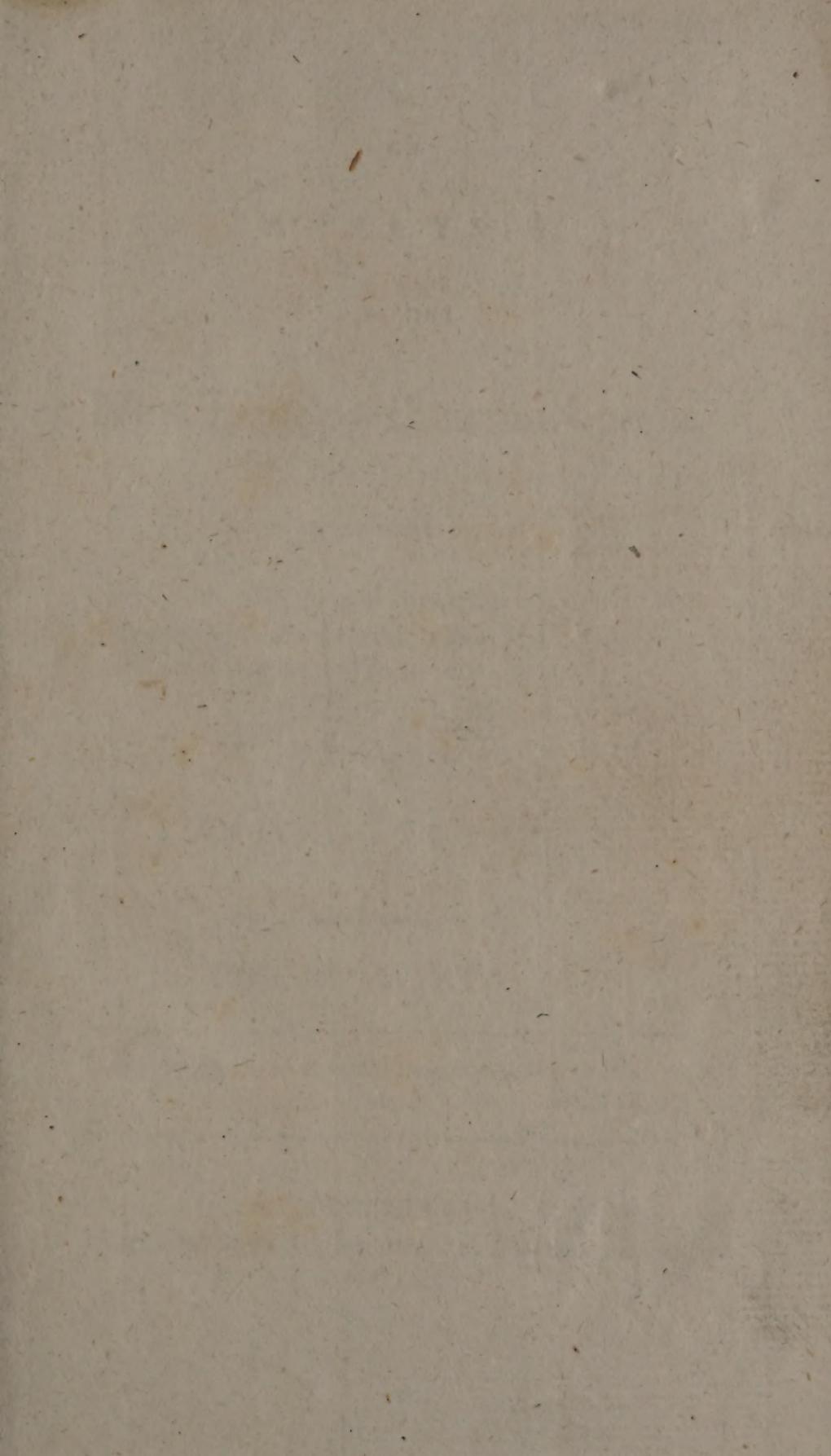
54834 / B / 2

54838 / B

WHITE R. S - 96

- 1) Analysis, 1792
- 2) Summary of the pneumatic-
chemical theory. [1795.]

L



AN

A N A L Y S I S

OF THE

New London Pharmacopœia,

EXPLAINING THE

Nature, Principles, Elective AtTRACTIONS, Qualities, USES,
and Doses of the various Preparations and Compositions
contained therein; and particularly calculated

FOR THE USE OF THE

JUNIOR STUDENTS.

By ROBERT WHITE, M.D.

NATURAM PRIMUM STUDEAT COGNOSCERE RERUM.

Lucret. Lib. III.

NEWMARKET:

Printed by W. BURRELL, for T. CADELL, in the Strand, London.

M. DCC. XCII,

92374



216X1A1A

287 10

NEWTONIANA LIBRARY

N. B. That *gr.* stand for granum, or grain; *gtt.* for gutta, or drop; *scr.* for scrupulum, or scruple; *oz.* for uncia, or ounce; *lb.* for libra, or pound.

LITERÆ IN MATERIA MEDICA CORRIGENDÆ.

In page 1 et 4, lege pharmacopœia; p. 3, corallina; p. 4, ferratis; p. 5 et 7, lancealato; p. 7, herbaceo; p. 8 Salsolæ; p. 12, hæmatoxylum; p. 13, Benzoe; p. 14, austores; p. 15, idæus; p. 24, Mimosa; p. 26, Minium, vinosus, et Amber.

The Italic Letters shew where the errors are corrected.

THE
P R E F A C E,

THE necessity of a common directory for preparing and compounding officinal medicines is evident ; and the difficulty of compleating a work of that kind, is indisputably great. The College has therefore conferred much obligation on the faculty in general, by prosecuting the necessary reform of the London Pharmacopœia. In this judicious performance, we find the method better adjusted, the preparations perfectly consonant with the improvement of the times, and an exemplary pattern of the just simplicity which the practice of physic is now brought to. Since then, many of the preparations and compositions of this standard book will be necessarily committed to the charge of the junior part of the profession, a concise and easy introduction to the knowledge of the respective principles and properties of its contents, cannot be deemed an unnecessary performance.

Upon this principle, the following Analysis and comments have been particularly calculated to explain, at one view as it were, the different forms, combinations, medical qualities, uses, and doses of every prescript, in the order observed by the College. And as this performance is chiefly intended to give a rudimental insight into the nature and properties of each preparation to those who are in a state of pupilage, further reference may in due time be had to the New Edinburgh Dispensatory, Berken-

hout's Elements of Chemistry, Lewis and Bergius's Materia Medica, Monro's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Murray's Apparatus Medicaminum, and Woodville's excellent digest of Medical Botany; to Linnæus's, Aitons, and Withering's Botanical Treasures, and to Bergmann's, and Scheele's admirable Chemical Works.

It is necessary to remark, that an account is also given of the nature, qualities, and doses of each simple drug, either agreeable to the order in which the article first presents itself, or of the compound in which it is an ingredient; to each of which proper references are made: that the doses are meant for *Adults*, except when particularly expressed to the contrary; and that about an *eighth* part of most of the mean quantities may be given to a child of two years old; a *sixth* to one of four; a *fourth* from four to eight; one *half* from eight to fourteen, and *two-thirds* to one of eighteen. At the same time it should be understood, that medicines, in general, ought be administered according to the nature and state of the disease, of the constitution, and of their consequents; that those which contain an acrid, or narcotic quality, not admitting of an absolute regulation, should be given at first, in the smallest doses, and with the greatest caution, gradually increasing them according to their effect; and that, under such circumstances, it is more particularly necessary to be guided by observation and experience.

After having fulfilled the foregoing intentions, and classified the simples with the essential characters, according to the Linnæan system, it was thought proper to take some notice of the several articles in the Materia Medica, which are not made use of in the compositions; yet upon seeing Dr. Woodville's Medical Botany, which is now publishing in monthly numbers, the author of this work

PREFACE.

v

work is convinced, that most of what he has described in that line, will be of little moment to those who may choose to profit by that useful work.

In the introductory discourse to a valuable collection of papers, lately published, under the title of Linnæan Transactions, p. 53, it is observed by the ingenious Dr. Smith, "That whatever we may think of the System of Linnæus (particularly of vegetables) there are certain great principles laid down by him, the excellence of which is now so well known, and so generally admitted, that no one who pretends to the name of a Naturalist, can avoid conforming to them."

There being at this time no regular arrangement of fossils, or minerals, no material objection can be made to their being placed, with a few other simples, in alphabetical order, according to their common titles: and in the present unsettled state of chemistry, there needs no apology for omitting the ingenious, yet visionary plans, and complicated principles of the antiphlogistic code; for, as Mr. Keir has very justly remarked, "Theory is the language of a feet." "Chemistry has not yet attained the language of a system; it is a mere dictionary collection of facts."

Tables of Attractions are formed to shew the fixed rules by which different substances act upon one another, and serve to explain the nature of composition and decomposition, or the union and separation of the different parts of bodies, which are brought about either by the force of heat, or by being dissolved in some kind of menstruum. It is therefore necessary, towards attaining the knowledge of pharmaceutic chemistry, to be acquainted with those principles of action, which are seldom known to vary,
except

PREFACE.

except from some difference in the degree of heat employed, or in cases where earths and metals are precipitated by alkalies, and metals by earths.

To investigate the affinities of the substances with which the preparations of the London Pharmacopœia are compounded, there is no need of pursuing the series to its greatest extent. The following table of *single elective attractions* therefore is offered for that purpose, and it may serve as an introduction to the study of that useful part of medical knowledge: but for a further insight, the books already mentioned must be referred to.

It is necessary to observe, that the substance named at the top of each column above the cross line, has the strongest affinity with the first article underneath it; not so much with the next, and less and less in regular series. Suppose, for instance, the *vitriolic acid* to be engaged with the *vegetable alkali*, by adding the *ponderous earth*, the acid will quit the alkali, and unite with the earth, i. e. the nearest in order to the uppermost subject, will disengage the more distant.

There is also a more complicated process of this kind, which is called *double elective attraction*, namely, when two compounds are decomposed, and two new ones are formed from them; which is the case in obtaining magnesia, as mentioned under that article. It will be found then, that every chemical composition and decomposition, is produced by either *single*, or *double elective attraction*.

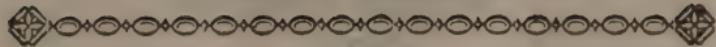
TABLE of ATTRACTIONS.

In the moist Way.		In the dry Way.	
Vitriolic Acid.	Acid of Tartar.	Acetous Acid, or Vinegar.	Aerial Acid, or Fixed Air.
Vitriolic Nitrous Muriatic Acid.	Lime Ponderous Earth Vegetable Alkali Mineral Alkali Lime Magnesia Volatile Alkali Clay Metallic Calces, &c.	Ponderous Earth Vegetable Alkali Mineral Volatile Lime Magnesia Clay Zinc Iron, &c. in regular series, as in the first column.	Ponderous Earth Lime Vegetable Alkali Mineral Alkali Lime, &c. as under the first above.
Vitriolic Acid.	Vitriolic Acid.	Nitrous Acid.	Nitrous Acid.
Muriatic Acid.	Muriatic Acid.	Vinegar.	Vinegar.
Volatile Alkali.	Volatile Alkali.		
Mineral Alkali.	Mineral Alkali.		
Clay.	Clay.		
Zinc.	Zinc.		
Iron, Lead, Tin, Copper, Antimony, Mercury, Silver, Water, Alkohol, Phlogiston.	Iron, Lead, Tin, Copper, Antimony, Mercury, Silver, Water, Alkohol, Phlogiston.		
Phlogiston.	Phlogiston.		
Ponderous Earth.	Ponderous Earth.		
Vegetable Alkali.	Vegetable Alkali.		
Mineral Alkali.	Mineral Alkali.		
Lime, &c.	Lime, &c.		
Mineral Acids.	Mineral Acids.		

TABLE of ATTRACTIONS continued.

Lime.	In the <i>mößl Way.</i>	Alkohol.	Essential Oils.	Unctuous Oils.	Calx of Zinc.
Vitriolic Acid Acid of Tartar Nitrous Acid Muriatic Acid, &c.	Water Sp. Äther. Vitriol. Essential Oils Volatile Alkali Vegetable Alkali Liver of Sulphur Sulphur	Sp. Äther. Vitriol. Alkohol Unctuous Oils Water Sulphur	Sp. Äther Vitriol. Essential Oils Volatile Alkali Volatile Alkali Sulphur	Vitriolic Acid Muriatic Acid Nitrous Acid Acid of Tartar Acetous Acid Acid of Borax. Aerial Acid	Vitriolic Acid Muriatic Acid Nitrous Acid Acid of Tartar Acetous Acid Acid of Borax. Aerial Acid
Calx of Iron.	— of Lead.	— of Antimony.	— of Mercury.	— of Antimony.	— of Silver.
Acid of Tartar Vitriolic Acid, &c. as with Zinc.	Vitriolic Acid Acid of Tartar Muriatic Acid, &c. Vegetable Alkali Unctuous Oils	Muriatic Acid Vitriolic Acid Nitrous Acid Acid of Tartar, &c.	Muriatic Acid Vitriolic Acid Acid of Tartar Nitrous Acid Acetous Acid Aerial Acid	Muriatic Acid Vitriolic Acid Acid of Tartar Nitrous Acid Acetous Acid Aerial Acid	Muriatic Acid Vitriolic Acid Nitrous Acid Acid of Tartar, &c.
Phlogiston.	Sp. Äther. Vitriol.	Essential Oils.	Essential Oils.	Unctuous Oils.	Water.
Nitrous Acid Vitriolic Acid Muriatic Acid Dephlogisticated Silver, Mercury, Antimony, Lead, Iron, Zinc.	Alkohol Essential Oils Unctuous Oils Water Sulphur	Sp. Äther. Vitriol. Alkohol Unctuous Oils Water Sulphur	Sp. Äther. Vitriol. Essential Oils Volatile Alkali Volatile Alkali Sulphur	Water.	Vegetable Alkali Mineral Alkali Volatile Alkali Alkohol.

Vide Bergmann's Tables.



MATERIA MEDICA.

REGNUM ANIMALE.

CLASSIS I.

MAMMALIA.

GLIS.

Pharmacopeia. Linnæi Systema Naturæ.
Castorēum rūssicum, materia Castor. Fiber cauda ovata
in folliculo prope anum sita plana calva.
collecta. Russian Castor.

PECORA.

Moschus, materia in folliculo prope umbilicum sita collecta. Musk.

Moschus moschiferus folliculo umbilicali.

Cervus, cornu. Hartshorn. Cervus Elaphus, cornibus ramosis totis teretibus recurvatis.

Ovis, sevum. Sheep's Suet. Ovis Aries cornibus compressis lunatis.

BELLUA.

Sus, adeps. Hog's Lard. Sus Scrofa dorso anticè setoso, cauda pilosa.

B

CETE.

CETE.

Sperma Ceti. <i>Spermaceti.</i>	Physeter macrocephalus, et ejus varietates.
Ichthyocolla. <i>I singlaſſ.</i> Acta Philosophica Londi- nensia, 1773.	Acipenser, <i>Huso, Gadus, &c.</i> et ex partibus piscium membranosis.

CLASS. II. AVIS.

GALLINA.

Ovum. <i>Egg.</i>	Gallina <i>domestica.</i>
-------------------	---------------------------

CLASS. V. INSECTA.

COLEOPTERA.

Cantharis. <i>Spaniſh Fly.</i>	Lytta vesicatoria viridis an- Lin. Syst. ed. 14. <i>tenuis nigris.</i>
--------------------------------	---

HEMIPTERA.

Coccinella. <i>Cochineal.</i>	Coccus <i>Catti,</i> Cacti cocci- nelliſeri.
-------------------------------	---

HYMENOPTERA.

Apis, <i>mel.</i> <i>Honey.</i>	Apis <i>mellifera</i> pubescens, thorace subgriseo, abdo- mine fuscō, tibiis posti- cis ciliatis; intus trans- versē striatis.
---------------------------------	--

APTERA.

Millepēda. <i>Woodlouse.</i>	Oniscus <i>Aſellus ovalis</i> , cauda obtusa, itylis simplicibus.
Cancer, <i>chelæ.</i> <i>Crab's claws.</i>	Cancer <i>Pagurus brachiatus,</i> thorace utrinque obtuse novemplicato, manibus apice atris.

MOLUSCA.

MATERIA MEDICA.

3

MOLUSCA.

Ostrēa, testa. Oyster-shell. Ostrea *edulis* testa inaequivalva semiorbiculata, membranis imbricatis undulatis: valvula altera plana integerrima.

VERMES.

ZOOPHYTA.

Corallium rubrum. Red Coral. Isis *nobilis* stirpe corrallina æquali continua, striis obsoletis obliquis, ramis vagis

Spongia. Sponge. Spongia *officinalis* foraminulata subramosa diffinis tenax tomentosa.

REGNUM VEGETABILE.

CLASSIS I.

MONANDRIA.

		Linnaei Species
Pharmacopeia.	MONOGYNIA.	Plantarum.
Zingiber, radix. <i>Ginger.</i>	Amōnum <i>Zingiber</i> scapo nudo, spica ovata.	
Cardamōnum minus, semen. <i>Leffer Cardamon.</i>	Amōnum <i>Cardamomum</i> scapo simplicissimo brevissimo, bracteis alternis laxis.	
Cureūma, radix. <i>Turmeric.</i>	Curcuma <i>longa</i> foliis lanceolatis; nervis lateralibus numerosissimis.	
Zedoāria, radix. <i>Zedoary.</i>	Kæmpferia <i>rotunda</i> foliis lanceolatis petiolatis.	

CLASS. II. DIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Olīva, fructus, et ejus oleum. <i>Olive.</i>	Olea Europaea foliis lanceolatis.
Beccabunga, herba. <i>Brocklime.</i>	Veronica <i>Beccabunga</i> racemis lateralibus, foliis ovatis planis, caule repente.
Gratiōla, herba. <i>Hedge Hyssop.</i>	Gratiola officinalis floribus pedunculatis, foliis lanceolatis ferratis.
Rosmarīnus, cäcumen, flos. <i>Rosemary.</i>	Rosmarinus officinalis, corolla inaequalis: labio superiore bipartito. Filamenta longa, curva, simplicia cum dente. Eff. Gen. Ch. Salvia,

Salvia, folium. Sage.

Salvia officinalis foliis lan-
ceolata - ovatis integris
crenulatis, floribus spi-
catis, calycibus acutis.

TRIGYNIA.

Piper nigrum, bacca.
*Black Pepper.*Piper nigrum, foliis ovatis
subseptemnerviis glabris,
petiolis simplicissimis.Piper longum, fructus.
*Long Pepper.*Piper longum foliis cordatis
petiolatis sessilibusque.

Cubēba, Cubeb.

Piper Cubeba foliis oblique-
ovatis S. oblongis venosis
acutis; spica solitaria pe-
dunculata oppositifolia,
fructibus pedicellatis.

Lin. Supplementum Plant.

CLASS. III. TRIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Valeriāna sylvestris, radix.
*Wild Valerian.*Valeriana officinalis floribus
triandris, foliis omnibus
pinnatis.Tamarindus, fructus.
Tamarind.

Tamarindus Indica.

Crocus, floris stigma.
*Saffron.*Crocus officinalis autumnalis
foliis angustioribus mar-
gine revolutis.

Lin. Systema Vegetabile.

Iris florentina corollis bar-
batis, caule foliis altiore
subbifloro, floribus sessi-
libus.

Iris, radix. Florentine Orris.

DIGYNIA.

Sacchārium. Sugar.

Saccharum officinarum, flo-
ribus paniculatis, foliis
planis. Lin. Syst. Veg.

Avēna, semen. the Oat.

Avena sativa paniculata,
calycibus dispermis semi-
nibus lœvibus; altero
aristato. Lin. Syft. Veg.

Hordēum, semen, perlatum.
Barley and Pearl-Barley.

Hordeum distichon flosculis
lateralibus masculis muti-
cis; feminibus angulari-
bus imbricatis.

Tritīcum, farina, amyllum.
Wheat Flour and Starch.

Triticum hybernum calycibus
quadrifloris ventricosus
lœvibus imbricatis sub-
muticis.

CLASS. IV. TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Rubia, radix. Madder.

Rubia tinctorum foliis annuis,
caule aculeato.

Lin. Syft. Veg.

Sarcocolla, gummi-refina.
Sarcocol.

Penæa Sarcocolla foliis ova-
tis planis, calycibus cilia-
tis folio majoribus.

Lin. Syft. Veg.

Contrayerva, radix,
Contrayerva.

Dorstenia Centrayerva acau-
lis, foliis pinnatifido-pal-
matis ferratis, receptacu-
lis quadrangulis.

Lin. Syft. Veg.

CLASS. V. PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Trifolium paludosum,
herba. Buckbean.

Menyanthes trifoliata, foliis
ternatis.

Spigelia, radix. Indian Pink.

Spigelia marilandica caule
tetragono, foliis omnibus
appositis. Lin. Syft. Veg.

Scammō-

MATERIA MEDICA.

7

Scammōnium, gummi-resina. Scammony.	Convolvulus <i>Scammonia</i> foliis sagittatis posticè truncatis, pedunculis terribus subtrifoliis.
Jalāpium, radix. Jalap.	Convolvulus <i>Jalapa</i> foliis difformibus cordatis angulatis oblongis lanceolatisque, caule volubili, pedunculis unifloris. Lin. Syft. Veg.
Cinchōna, cortex. vulgo, Cortex Peruvianus.	Cinchona <i>officinalis</i> foliis ellipticis subtus pubescens tibus, corallæ limbo lanato. Lin. Syft. Veg.
Cinchona, or Peruvian Bark.	
Cinchōna rubra. Red Bark.	Species adhuc ignota.
Ipecacuanha, radix. Ipecacuanha.	Psychotria <i>emetica</i> herbacea procumbens, foliis lanceolatis glabris, stipulis extrafoliaceis subulatis, capitulis axillaribus pedunculatis paucifloris.
Lin. Sup. Plant. et Syft. Veg.	
Nicotiāna, folium. Tcbaco.	Nicotiana <i>Tabacum</i> foliis lanceolata-ovatis seifilibus decurrentibus, floribus acutis.
Piper Indīcum, fructus. Indian Pepper. vulgo, Cayenne.	Capscicum <i>annuum</i> caule herbaceo, pedunculis solitariis cum aliis. Hortus Kewensis Aitonii.
Spina cervīna, bacca. Buckthorn Berry.	Rhamnus <i>catharticus</i> spinis terminalibus, floribus quadrifidis dioicis, foliis ovatis, caule erecto. Lin. Syft. Veg.
Ribes rubrum, fructus. Red Currant.	Ribes <i>rubrum</i> inerme, racemis glabris pendulis, floribus planiusculis.

Ribes nigrum, fructus.
Black Currant.

Vitis, Uva passa, Vinum,
Tartarum, Acetum.
The Vine. Raisin, Wine,
Tartar, Vinegar.

Ribes nigrum inerme, race-
mis pilosiflorigibus ob-
longis.

Vitis vinifera foliis lobatis
sinuatis nudis.

DIGYNIA.

Barilla, Soda, vel Kali.
Barilla, or Impure Natron.

Salsojœ tres species, viz.
Soda, Kali et sativa.
Lin. Syft. Veg.

Ulmus, cortex interior.
Elm, the interior bark.

Ulmus campestris foliis du-
plicato-ferratis basi inæ-
qualibus.

Gentiana, radix. Gentian.

Gentiana lutea corollis sub-
quinquefidis rotatis ver-
ticellatis, calycibus spa-
thaceis.

Centaurium minus, cacumen.
Smaller Centaury.

Gentiana Centaurium corol-
lis quinquefidis infundi-
buliformibus, caule di-
chotomo.

Chironia Curtis.

Eryngium, radix. Eringo.

Eryngium maritimum, foliis
radicalibus subrotundis
plicatis spinosis, capitu-
lis pedunculatis.

Daucus sylvestris, semen.
Wild Carrot.

Daucus Carota seminibus
hispidis, petiolis subtus
nervosis.

Cicuta, herba, flos, semen,
radix. Hemlock.

Conium maculatum semini-
bus striatis.

Affafoetida, gummi-resina.
Afrafætida.

Ferula Affa fætida foliis al-
ternatim sinuatis obtusis.

Angelica, caulis, folium,
semen. Angelica.

Angelica Archangelica folio
impari lobato.

Galbænum,

Galbānum, <i>gummi-réfina.</i> <i>Galbanum.</i>	Bubon <i>Galbanum</i> foliis ova- to-cuneiformibus acutis argutè ferratis, umbellis paucis, seminibus glabris, caule pubescente glauco. Hort. Kewens.
Sium, <i>herba.</i> <i>Water Parf- nip.</i>	Sium <i>nodiflorum</i> foliis pinna- tis, umbellis axillaribus sessilibus.
Coriandrum, <i>semen.</i> <i>Cori- ander Seed.</i>	Coriandrum <i>sativum</i> fructi- bus globosis.
Cumīnum, <i>semen.</i> <i>Cum- min Seed.</i>	Cuminum <i>Cyminum,</i> in Æthiopia.
Opopānax, <i>gummi-réfina.</i> <i>Opopanax.</i>	Pastinaca <i>Opopanax</i> foliis pinnatis, foliolis basi an- tice-excisis. Lin. Syst. Veg.
Anēthum, <i>semen.</i> <i>Dill Seed.</i>	Anethum <i>graveolens</i> fructi- bus ovatis.
Fænicūlum dulce, <i>semen.</i> <i>Fennel Seed.</i>	Anethum <i>Fæniculum</i> fructi- bus ovatis.
Carūon, <i>semen.</i> <i>Carraway.</i>	Carum <i>Carui</i> , <i>fructus</i> ovato- oblongus, striatus. <i>Invol.</i> 1. <i>phyllum.</i> <i>Petala cari- nata</i> inflexo-emarginata. Eff. Gen. Ch.
Anīsum, <i>semen.</i> <i>Aniseed.</i>	Pimpinella <i>Anisum</i> foliis ra- dicalibus trifidis incisis.
Petroselīnum, <i>semen.</i> <i>Parsley.</i>	Apium <i>Petroselinum</i> foliolis caulinis linearibus invo- lucellis minutis.

TRIGYNIA.

Sambūcus, <i>cortex interior,</i> <i>flōs, bacca.</i> <i>Elder.</i>	Sambucus <i>nigra</i> cymis quin- que-partitis, caule arbo- reo.
--	--

PENTAGY-

PENTAGYNIA.

<i>Linum, semen.</i> Flax, or Linseed.	<i>Linum usitatissimum calycibus capsulisque mucronatis, petalis crenatis, foliis lanceolatis alternis, caule subsolitario.</i>
--	---

CLASS. VI. HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

<i>Allium, radix.</i> Garlic.	<i>Allium sativum caule planifolio bulbifero, bulbo composito, staminibus tricuspidatis.</i>
<i>Scilla, radix.</i> Squill.	<i>Scilla maritima nudiflora bracteis refractis. Lin. Syft. Veg. Radice rubra et alba. Hort. Kew.</i>
<i>Aloes, succus spissatus.</i> <i>Barbadoes and Socotrine Aloes.</i>	<i>Aloë perfoliata forsan ex numerosis hujus speciei varietatibus. Hort. Kew.</i>
<i>Calamus Aromaticus, radix.</i> <i>Sweet Flag.</i>	<i>Acorus Calamus scapi mucrone longissime foliaceo. Hort. Kew.</i>
<i>Sanguis Draconis, resina.</i> <i>Dragon's Blood.</i>	<i>Calamus Rotang. Ex variis arborum speciebus colligitur. Lin. Sup. Plant.</i>

TRIGYNIA.

<i>Acetosa pratensis, folium.</i> Meadow Sorrel.	<i>Rumex Acetosa floribus dioicis, foliis oblongis sagittatis.</i>
<i>Colchicum, radix, recens.</i> Meadow Saffron.	<i>Colchicum autumnale foliis planis lanceolatis erectis.</i>

CLASS.

CLASS. VIII. OCTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Elemi, resina. Elemi. *Amyris Elemifera* foliis ternatis acutis, quinato-pinnatisque subtus tomentosis. Lin. Syst. Veg.

Mezereum, cortex radicis.
Mezereon, or Spurge Olive. *Daphne Mezereum* floribus fessilibus ternis caulinis, foliis lanceolatis deciduis.

TRIGYNIA.

Bistorta, radix. Bistort. *Polygonum Bistorta* caule simplicissimo monostachyo, foliis ovatis in petiolatum decurrentibus.

CLASS. IX. ENNEANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Cinnamōnum, cortex.
Cinnamon. *Laurus Cinnamomum* foliis trinerviis ovato-oblongis nervis versus apicem evanescentibus.

Camphōra. Camphor. *Laurus Camphora* foliis tripinnerviis lanceolato-ovatis. Arbor Camphoræ, Miller. Act. Phil. Lond. Tom. 68. p. 1.

Laurus, folium, bacca.
Bay Leaf and Berry. *Laurus nobilis* foliis venosis lanceolatis perennantibus, floribus quadrifidis dioecis.

Saffāfras. Saffāfras.
Lignum, radix, ejusque cortex. *Laurus Saffafra*s foliis integris trilobisque.

TRIGYNIA.

TRIGYNIA.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Rhabarbarum Turicum,
radix. Turkey Rhubarb. | Rheum palmatum foliis pal-
matis acuminatis. |
| Rhabarbarum Chinense,
radix. Chinese Rhubarb. | Rheum undulatum foliis sub-
villofis undulatis, sinu-
baseo dilatato, petiolis su-
pra planis, margine.acu-
to. Hort. Kew. |

CLASS. X. DECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Senna, folium. Senna. | Cassia Senna foliis sejugis
subovatis. |
| Cassia fistularis, fructus.
Cane, or Piped Cassia. | Cassia Fistula foliis quinque-
jugis ovatis acuminatis
glabris, petiolis eglandu-
latis. |
| Guaiacum, lignum, cortex,
gum-resina. Guaiacum. | Guaiacum officinale foliis
bijugis obtusif. |
| Ruta, folium. Rue. | Ruta graveolens foliis de-
compositis, petalis laceris,
floribus lateralibus qua-
drifidis. |
| Balsamum Tolutanum.
Balsam of Tolu. | Toluifera Balsamum. Lin.
Syst. Veg. ed. 13. |
| Balsamum Peruvianum.
Balsam of Peru. | Myroxylon Peruiferum.
Lin. Sup. Plant. |
| Lignum Campechianum,
vel Hoematoxylum. Log-
wood. | Hoematoxylum Campechia-
num spinosum foliis pinna-
tis, racemis terminalibus.
Browne Jamaic. |

Cassia,

<i>Quassia, lignum, radix, et cortex.</i> <i>Quassia.</i>	<i>Quassia amara</i> floribus hermaphroditis, foliis impari paratis foliolis oppositis sessilibus, petiolo articulato alato, floribus racemosis.
<i>Lin. Syst. Veg.</i>	
<i>Simarouba, cortex.</i>	<i>Quassia Simaruba:</i> floribus monoicis, foliis abrupte pinnatis, foliolis alternis subpetiolatis, petiolo nudō, floribus paniculatis.
<i>Lin. Syst. Veg.</i>	
<i>Balfānum Copaiva.</i> ; <i>Balsam of Copaiava.</i>	<i>Copaifera officinalis.</i> Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 13, et Hort. Kew.
<i>Uva Ursi, folium.</i> <i>Bear's Whortleberry.</i>	<i>Arbūtus Uva Ursi</i> caulibus procumbentibus; foliis integrimis.
<i>Styrax, resina.</i> <i>Storax.</i>	<i>Styrax officinalis</i> foliis ovatis subtus villosis, racemis simplicibus folio brevioribus. Hort. Kew.
<i>Benzoe, resina.</i> <i>Benzoin,</i> or <i>Benjamin.</i>	<i>Styrax Benzoin</i> foliis oblongis acuminatis subtus tomentosis, racemis compositis longitudine foliorum. Act. Phil. Lond. tom. 77.

DIGYNIA.

<i>Caryophyllum, rubrum,</i> <i>flos.</i> <i>Clove July-flower.</i>	<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis subovatis brevissimis, corollis crenatis.
--	---

CLASS. XI. DODECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

<i>Afārum, folium.</i> <i>Asarabacca.</i>	<i>Afarum Europaeum</i> foliis reniformibus obtusis binis. Canella
---	---

<i>Canella alba, cortex.</i>	<i>Canella alba foliis oblongis obtusis nitidisque.</i>
<i>Lin. Soc. Transf. tom. 1.</i>	<i>Lin. Syst. Veg.</i>
<i>tab. 8.</i>	<i>Floribus paniculatis glabris laciniis linearibus tubo longioribus, staminibus exsertis, foliis ellipticis glabris.</i>

Anctores Corticem Winteranum a Canella Alba hodiè distinguunt.

Act. Phil. Lond. tom. 84. tab. 19.

CLASS. XII. ICOSANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

<i>Pimento, bacca.</i>	<i>Pimento, or Allspice.</i>	<i>Myrtus Pimenta foliis oblongis lanceolatis acuminatis, acumine obtuso.</i>
		<i>Hort. Kew.</i>
<i>Granatum, floris petalum.</i>	<i>Balaustium dictum, fructus, cortex.</i>	<i>Punica Granatum foliis lanceolatis, caule arboreo.</i>
<i>Amygdala amara et dulcis, nucleus.</i>	<i>Bitter and Sweet Almond.</i>	<i>Amygdalus communis foliis ferraturis infimis glandulosis, floribus sessilibus geminis.</i>
		<i>Lin. Syst. Veg. dulcis & amara Hort. Kew.</i>
<i>Prunus gallica, fructus.</i>	<i>The Prune.</i>	<i>Prunus domestica pedunculis subsolitariis, foliis lanceolato-ovatis convolutis, ramis muticis.</i>
<i>Prunus sylvestris, fructus.</i>	<i>The Sloe.</i>	<i>Prunus spinosa pedunculis solitariis, foliis lanceolatis glabris, ramis spinosis.</i>

PENTAGYNIA.

<i>Cydonia, Malus, fructus, ejusque semen.</i>	<i>The Quince.</i>	<i>Pyrus Cydonia foliis integerimis, floribus solitariis.</i>
--	--------------------	---

POLY-

POLYGYNIA.

Rosa rubra, <i>petalum.</i> Red Rose.	Rosa gallica germinibus ovatis pedunculisque hispidis, caule petiolisque hispido-aculeatis. Hort. Kew.
Rosa damascena, <i>petalum.</i> Damask Rose.	Rosa damascena calycibus semipinnatis, germinibus ovatis turgidis pedunculisque hispidis, caule petiolisque aculeatis, foliis ovatis acuminatis fubtus villosis. Hort. Kew.
Cynosbatus, <i>fructus.</i> Hip, or Dog Rose.	Rosa canina germinibus ovatis; pedunculisque glabris, caule petiolisque aculeatis.
Rubus idaeus, <i>fructus.</i> Raspberry.	Rubus idaeus foliis quinaton-pinnatis ternatisque, caule aculeato, petiolis caniculatis.
Tomentilla, <i>radix.</i> Tor- mentil.	Tomentilla erecta caule erectiusculo, foliis sessili- bus.
Pentaphyllum, <i>radix.</i> Cinquefoil.	Potentilla reptans foliis digi-tatis, caule repente, pe-dunculis unifloris.

CLASS. XIII. POLYANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Papaver album, <i>caput seu capsula.</i> White Poppy.	Papaver somniferum calycibus capsulisque glabris, foliis amplexicaulibus incisis.
Papaver erraticum, <i>flos.</i> Red Poppy.	Papaver Rhæas capsulis glabris globosis (potius ovatis) caule piloso multifloro, foliis pinnatifidis incisis.
	Caryo-

Caryophyllum aromaticus,
flos cum pericarpio imma-
turo. The Clove.

Ladanum, resina. Ladanum.

Caryophyllum aromaticus fo-
liis subfessilibus acutis.

Cistus creticus arborescens
exstipulatus, foliis spatulato-
ovatis petiolatis ener-
viis.

TRIGYNIA.

Aconitum, herba. Monk's-
 hood.

Aconitum Napellus foliorum
laciinis linearibus supernè
latioribus linea exaratis.

Staphisagria, semen. Sta-

Delphinium Staphisagria nec-
tariis diphyllis petalo bre-
vioribus, foliis palmatis
lobis obtusis.

POLYGYNIA.

Helleborus niger, vel Me-
 lampodium, radix.

Helleborus niger scapo sub-
 unifloro subnudo, foliis
 pedatis.

Helleboraster, folium.
 Bear's-foot.

Helleborus festidus caule
 multifloro folioso, foliis
 pedatis.

CLASS. XIV. DIDYNAMIA.

GYMNOSPERMIA.

Marum Syriacum, herba.
 Syrian Herb Mastiche.

Teucrium Marum foliis in-
 tegerrimis ovatis acutis,
 petiolatis subtus tomen-
 tosis, floribus racemosis
 secundis.

Lin. Syst. Veg.

Scordium,

- Scordium, herba. Scordium,
or Water Germanander.*
- Lavendula, flos. Lavender.*
- Mentha piperitis, herba.
Peppermint.*
- Mentha sativa. Spearmint.
herba.*
- Pulegium, herba, flos.
Pennyroyal.*
- Marrubium album, herba.
White Horehound.*
- Origānum, herba. Wild
Marjoram.*
- Majorāna, herba. Sweet
Marjoram.*
- Melista, herba. Balm.*
- Teucrium Scordium foliis
oblongis sessilibus denta-
to-serratis, floribus ge-
minis lateralibus pedun-
culatis, caule diffuso.*
- Lavandula Spica foliis lan-
ceolatis integerrimis, spi-
cis nudis.*
- Mentha piperita spicis capi-
tatis, foliis ovatis ferratis
petiolatis, staminibus co-
rolla brevioribus.*
- Mentha viridis spicis oblon-
gis, foliis lanceolatis nudis
ferratis sessilibus, stami-
nibus corolla longiori-
bus. Lin. Syst. Veg.*
- Mentha Pulegium floribus
verticillatis, foliis ovatis
obtusis subcrenatis, cau-
libus subteretibus repen-
tibus, staminibus corolla
longioribus.*
- Marrubium vulgare denti-
bus calycinis fetaceis un-
cinatis.*
- Origanum vulgare spicis sub-
rotundis paniculatis con-
glomeratis, bracteis calyce'
longioribus ovatis.*
- Origanum Majorana foliis
ovalibus obtusis, spicis
subrotundis compactis
pubescentibus.*
- Melissa officinalis racemis
axillaribus verticillatis;
pedicellis simplicibus.*

ANGIOSPERMIA.

Digitālis, herba. *Fox-glove.* *Digitalis purpurea calycinis foliolis ovatis acutis, corollis obtusis; labio superiore integro.*

CLASS. XV. TETRADYNAZIA.

SILICULOSA.

Cochleāria hortensis, herba. *Garden Scurvygrass.* *Cochlearia officinalis foliis radicalibus subrotundis, caulinis oblongis subfatuatis.*

Raphānus Rusticanus, radix. *Horseradish.* *Cochlearia Armoracia foliis radicalibus lanceolatis crenatis, caulinis incisis.*

SILIQUOSA.

Nasturtium aquaticum, herba recens. *Water-cresses.* *Sisymbrium Nasturtium filiquis declinatis, foliis pinnatis, foliolis subcordatis.*

Sināpi, semen. *Mustard.* *Lyn. Syst. Veg.* *Sinapis nigra filiquis glabris racemo adpressis.*

Cardamīne, flos. *Cuckow-flower, or Lady's Smock.* *Cardamine pratensis foliis pinnatis; foliolis radicalibus subrotundis, caulinis lanceolatis.*

CLASS. XVI. MONADELPHIA.

POLYANDRIA.

Althaea, radix, folium. *Marshmallow.* *Althaea officinalis foliis simplicibus tomentosis.*

Malva, folium, flos. *Mallow.* *Malva sylvestris caule erecto herbaceo, foliis septemlobatis acutis, pedunculis petiolisque pilosis.*

CLASS.

CLASS. XVII. DIADELPHIA.

OCTANDRIA.

- Senēka, radix.** *Rattlesnake-root.* *Polygala senega* floribus imberbibus spicatis, caule erecto herbaceo simplicifimo, foliis lato-lanceolatis.

DECANDRIA.

- Genista, cācumen, semen.** *Broom.* *Spartium scoparium* foliis ternatis solitariis, ramis inermibus angulatis.
- Santaluīn rubrūm, lignūm.** *Red Sanders.* *Pterocarpus Santolinus* foliis ternatis subrotundis, retufis glaberrimis, petalis crenatis, undulatis.
- Glycyrrhīza, radix.** *Liquorice.* *Glycyrrhiza glabra* leguminibus glabris, stipulis nullis.
- Tragacantha Gummi, Gum Tragacanth.** *Astragalus* *Tragacantha* caudice arborecente, petiolis spinescentibus.
- Fœnum græcum, semen.** *Fœnugreek.* *Trigonella Fœnum græcum* leguminibus sessilibus strictis erectiusculis subfalcatis acuminatis, caule erecto.

CLASS. XVIII. POLYADELPHIA.

ICOSANDRIA.

- Limon, succus, cortex exterior, et ejus oleum essentia dictum.** *Citrus medica* petiolis linearibus.
- Aurantium hispalense, folium, flos, fructus succus, et cortex exterior.** *Citrus Aurantium* petiolis alatis.

POLYANDRIA.

- Hypericum, flos.* St. John's Wort. *Hypericum perforatum floribus trigynis, caule ancipiti, foliis obtusis pellucido punctatis.*

CLASS. XIX. SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA AEQUALIS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Taraxacum, radix, herba.</i> | <i>Leontodon Taraxacum calyce inferne reflexo, foliis runcinatis denticulatis lævibus.</i> |
| <i>Bardana, radix, herba.</i>
<i>Burdock.</i> | <i>Arctium Lappa foliis cordatis inermibus petiolatis.</i> |
| <i>Cinara, folium.</i> Artichoke. | <i>Cynara Scolymus foliis subspinosis pinnatis indivisisque, calycinis squamis ovatis.</i> |

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Tanacetum flos, herba.</i>
<i>Tansey.</i> | <i>Tahacetum vulgare foliis bipinnatis incisis ferratis.</i> |
| <i>Abrotонum, folium.</i>
<i>Southernwood.</i> | <i>Artemisia Abrotonum foliis ramocissimis setaceis, caule erecto suffruticoso.</i> |
| <i>Santonicum, semen, vel cumen.</i> Worm-seed.
Lin. Syst. Veg. et Mant. | <i>Artemisia judaea fruticosa foliis subovatis obtusis lobatis, parvis floribus paniculatis pedicellatis.</i> |
| <i>Absinthium maritimum.</i>
<i>cacumen.</i> Sea-Wormwood. | <i>Artemisia maritima foliis multipartitis tomentosis, racemis cernuis, flosculis femineis ternis.</i> |
| <i>Absinthium vulgare, herba.</i>
<i>Common Wormwood.</i> | <i>Artemisia Absinthium foliis compositis multifidis, floribus subglobosis pendulis : receptaculo villoso.</i>
Tuffilago, |

Tussilago, herba. <i>Colt's-foot.</i>	Tussilago <i>Farfara</i> scapo imbricato unifloro, foliis subcordatis angulatis denticulatis.
Enula campana, radix. <i>Elecampane.</i>	Inula <i>Helenium</i> foliis amplexicaulibus ovatis rugosis, subtus tomentosis, calycum squamis ovatis.
Arnica, flos, herba, radix. <i>Leopard's-bane.</i>	Arnica <i>montana</i> foliis ovatis integris; caulinis geminis oppositis.
Chamomelum, flos simplex. <i>Chamomile.</i>	Anthemis <i>nobilis</i> foliis pinnato-compositis linearibus acutis subvillosis.
Pyrēthrum, radix. <i>Peltitory of Spain.</i>	Anthemis <i>Pyrethrum</i> caulis simplicibus unifloris decumbentibus, foliis pinnato-multifidis.

POLYGAMIA FRUSTANEA.

Carduus benedictus, herba. <i>Blessed Thistle.</i>	Centaurea <i>benedicta</i> calycibus duplicato spinosis lanatis involucratis, foliis semidecurrentibus denticulato-spinosis.
---	--

MONOGAMIA.

Viola, flos, recens. <i>Sweet Violet.</i>	Viola <i>odorata</i> acaulis, foliis cordatis, stolonibus repensibus.
---	---

CLASS. XX. GYNANDRIA.

HEXANDRIA.

Serpentaria Virginiana, radix. <i>Virginian Snake-root.</i>	Aristolochia <i>Serpentaria</i> foliis cordato-oblongis planis, caulis infirmis flexuosis teretibus, floribus solitariis.
---	---

POLYANDRIA.

Arum, radix, recens.
Cuckow-pint.

Arum maculatum acaule,
foliis hastatis integerrimis,
spadice clavato.

CLASS. XXI. MONŒCIA.

MONANDRIA.

Myristica. Nux Moschata,
fructus, nucleus, et inte-
gumentum ejus reticulare,
Macis dictum, Nutmeg
and *Mace.*

Myristica officinalis foliis al-
ternis, petiolatis ovatis
acutis venosis glabris inte-
gerrimis subtus albidis:
fructu pyriformi glabro.

Lin. Suppl. Plant.

TETRANDRIA.

Urtica, herba. Stinging
Nettle.

Urtica dioica foliis oppositis
cordatis, racemis geminis.

Morus, fructus. The Mul-
berry.

Morus nigra foliis cordatis
scabris.

POLYANDRIA.

Quercus, cortex. The Oak.

Quercus Robur foliis deciduis
oblongis supernè latioribus,
sinibus acutioribus,
angulis obtusis.

Juglans, fructus immaturus.
The Walnut.

Juglans regia foliolis ovali-
bus glabris subserratis
subæqualibus.

MONADELPHIA.

Terebinthina vulgaris.
Common Turpentine.

Pinus, species variæ.

Balsamum Canadense.
Canada Balsam.

Pinus Balsamea foliis solita-
riis subemarginatis, sub-
tus linea dupli punctata.

Casca.

Cascarilla, cortex. *Cascaria*.

Croton lineare foliis linearibus integerrimis obtusis subtus tomentosis, caule fruticoso. Hort. Kew.

Ricinus, seminis oleum.
Palma Christi.

Ricinus communis foliis peltatis subpalmatis ferratis.

SYNGENESIA.

Cucūmis *agrestis*, succus inspissatus fructus recentis.

Momordica Elaterium pomis hispidis, cirrhis nullis.

Wild Cucumber. Elatērium.

Colocynthis, fructus. *Mel*-
dulla.

Cucumis Colocynthis foliis multifidis, pomis globosis glabris.

CLASS. XXII. DIOECIA

PENTANDRIA.

Terebinthina Chia. *Chio*
Turpentine.

Pistacia Terebinthus foliis impari pinnatis : foliolis ovato-lanceolatis.

Mastiche, resina.

Pistacia Lentiscus foliis abrupte pinnatis ; foliolis lanceolatis.

HEXANDRIA.

Sarsaparilla, radix. *Sar-*
saparilla.

Smilax Sarsaparilla caule aculeato-angulato, foliis inermibus ovatis retuso-mucronatis trinerviis.

MONADELPHIA.

Juniperus, bacca, cācumen. *Juniper.*

Juniperus communis foliis ternis patentibus mucronatis bacca longioribus.

Olibānum gummī resina. *Olibanum.*

Juniperus Lycia foliis ternis undique imbricatis ovatis obtusis.

Sabīna, folium. *Savin.*

Juniperus Sabina foliis op-
positis erectis decurrenti-
bus oppositionibus pyxi-
datis.

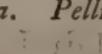
Pareira brava, radix.

Cissampelos Pareira foliis
peltatis cordatis emargi-
natis.

CLASS. XXIII. POLYGAMIA. MONOECIA.

Helleborus albus, radix.
White Hellebore.

Veratrum album racemo su-
pradecomposito, corollis
erectis.

Parietaria, herba. *Pellito-*
ry of the Wall, 

Parietaria officinalis foliis lan-
ceolato-ovatis pedunculis
dichotomis, calycibus dy-
phillis. Lin. Mat. Med.

Gambōgia gummi-resina.
Gamboge.

Stalagmitis Cambogioides. —
Gambogia Gutta et ex aliis
arboribus adhuc ignotis.

Mur. Mat. Med. tom. 5.
Arābīcum Gummi. *Gum*
Arabic.

Mimosa nilotica spinis stipu-
laribus patentibus, foliis
bipinnatis partialibus ex-
timis glandula interstinctis,
spicis globosis pedun-
culatis.

Catechu, vulgo, Terra Ja-
ponica. succus spissatus.
Catechu. commonly called
Japan Earth.

Mimosa Catechu spinis stipu-
laribus, foliis bipinna-
tis multijugis: glandulis
partialium singulis, spicis
axillaribus geminis S. ter-
nis pedunculatis.

Lin. Suppl. Plant.
Myrrha, gummi-resina.
Myrrh.

Mimosae forsan species.

Manna, succus spissatus.

Fraxinæ species, forsan *Or-*
nus foliolis ferratis floribus
corollatis.

Ginseng.

DIOECIA.

Ginseng, *radix.*Panax *quinquefolium* foliis
ternis quinatis.

TRIOECIA.

Ficus, Carica, *fructus,* Ficus *Carica* foliis palmatis.
Fig.

CLASS. XXIV. CRYPTOGAMIA.

FILICES.

Filia, *radix.* Fern.Polypodium *Filix mas* frondosum
dibus bipinnatis: pinnis
obtusis crenulatis, stipite
paleaceo.

MEDICAMINA.

Ex Vegetabilibus nobis adhuc ignotis.

Ammoniacum, *gummi-resina.* Myrrha, *gummi-resina.*
*Myrrh.*Colomba. *radix.*Sagapenum, *gummi-resina.*Kino, *resina.*Thus, *resina. Frankincense.*EX MINERALIBUS FOSSILIBUS, ATQUE ALIIS
MATERIIS.

Acidum Vitriolicum. <i>Vi-</i>	Borax. <i>Borax.</i>
<i>triolic Acid.</i>	Calx. <i>Quicklime.</i>
Alūmen. <i>Alum.</i>	Cera alba et flava. <i>White</i> <i>and Yellow Wax.</i>
Antimonium. <i>Antimony.</i>	Cinères Clavellati. <i>Pot or</i> <i>Pearl Ashes.</i>
Argentum. <i>Silver.</i>	Creta. <i>Chalk.</i>
Barilla. <i>Barilla.</i>	
Bolus Gallicus. <i>French Bole.</i>	Cuprum

Cuprum. <i>Copper.</i>	Sacchārum purificatum.— <i>Refined Sugar.</i>
Ærūgo. <i>Verdigris.</i>	Sal Ammoniacus. <i>Sal Ammoniac.</i>
Vitriolum cœruleum. <i>Blue Vitriol.</i>	Sal Muriaticus. <i>Sea Salt.</i>
Ferrum. <i>Iron.</i>	Sapo. <i>Soap.</i>
Galla. <i>The Gall.</i>	Spiritus vinosus rectificatus. <i>Rectified Spirit of Wine.</i>
Hydrargyrus. <i>Quicksilver.</i>	Spiritus viuofus tenuior.— <i>Proof Spirit.</i>
Magnesia Vitriolata. <i>Bitter-purging Salt.</i>	Stannum. <i>Tin.</i>
Nitrum. <i>Nitre.</i>	Succinum. <i>Umber.</i>
Opium. <i>Opium.</i>	Sulphur. <i>Sulphur.</i>
Ovum. <i>Egg.</i>	Sulphuris Flores. <i>Flowers of Sulphur.</i>
Petrolēum. <i>Petroleum, or Rock Oil.</i>	Zincum. <i>Zinc.</i>
Pix Burgundica. <i>Burgundy Pitch.</i>	Lapis Calaminaris. <i>Calamine.</i>
Pix liquida. <i>Tar.</i>	Tutiæ. <i>Tutty.</i>
Plumbum. <i>Lead.</i>	Vitriolum Album. <i>White Vitriol.</i>
Cerussa. <i>Ceruisse.</i>	Quæ post partem sequentem ex ordine sunt notata.
Lithargyrus. <i>Litharge.</i>	
Minum. <i>Red Lead.</i>	
Sacchārum non purificatum. <i>Soft Sugar.</i>	

PRÆPARATA VARII GENERIS.

PREPARATIONS
O F
VARIOUS KINDS.

THE preparation of earthy and other pulverable substances, which are not soluble in water, is no more than the simple reduction of them into an impalpable powder. The following are particularly noticed :

Antimonium—*Antimony*; for which, vide Præparata ex Antimonio.

Cancrorum Chelæ—*Crab's-claws*. The black tip of the claws of the *Cancer Pagurus*, or the common sea crab, is the part in use, and which is ranked in the class of absorbents. Dr. Lewis has observed, that this powder, being prepared from a calcareous animal earth, contains a glutinous quality; which renders it apt to concrete with the mucous substance usually lodged in the first passages.

Corallium Rubrum—*Red Coral*. Coral is chiefly brought from the Mediterranean. It is a branched cretaceous substance, of a red or white colour; grows on rocks covered by the sea, and upon the shells of fishes; and is supposed to be the habitation and production of the marine polypi. Fishermen are employed to entangle it with strong netting, and drag it forcibly from the rocks.

Crete

Creta—*Chalk*, is an alkaline absorbent earth, entirely soluble in vinegar and other vegetable acids, and is reducible to lime by the force of fire. Its astringent quality is rather doubtful, and it is at this time principally used as an absorbent or antacid. This and the testaceous powders are ordered for such purposes, in doses from 10 to 30 gr.

Ostreorum Testæ—*Oyster-shells*. The prepared shell is also used as an absorbent. These shells calcined form a strong quick lime, which is found to impregnate water in a much greater degree than any other lime; it is therefore preferred for compounding of lime water.

Lapis Calaminaris—*Calamine*, is the native ore of Zinc, and is found in England, Germany, and other countries, either in distinct mines, or mixed with the ores of lead, iron, and other minerals. It is a calciform sort of stone or mineral, of a greyish brown colour, inclining to a yellow or reddish cast, and in its crude state contains sulphureous and sometimes arsenical matter; to dissipate which, it is generally roasted or calcined previous to its being used for medical purposes. When finely levigated, it is employed in lotions for sore eyes and eye-lids, and is the basis of a famous epulotic. Vide Zincum Vitriolatum.

Succinum—*Amber*, is a brittle bituminous substance of the fossil kind, either opaque or transparent, and of a white or brownish colour. It is found on, or floating near, the sea coast in the East Indies, and Prussian Pomerania, in which province it is dug out of the earth. Amber is soluble in vitriolic acid; and is compounded of phlogiston, a volatile acid salt, bituminous oil, and a small portion of phlegm. It is of little use in its simple state. Vide Ol. Succin. Rectif.

Tutja

Tutia—*Tutty*, is an argillaceous ore of Zinc, found in Egypt and Persia, and formed, by means of cylindrical moulds, into tubular pieces, which are hardened by heat. These hollow bodies are smooth and yellowish on the inside, and on the outside studded with small protuberances, of an ash colour, inclining to a blue. This substance, when duly lœvigated, is also used as an ophthalmic.

Ærugo Æris—*Verdegris*, is a metallic salt, artificially formed by the saturation of vinegar with copper. It is prepared in the South of France, by grape stalks soaked in wine, and laid on plates of copper; which in a few days corrode their surfaces, and produce a blueish green concrete. It was formerly given for expedition sake, as an emetic in cases of poison, in the quantity of 1 or 2gr: and used in the Mel. Ægyptiacum, as a detergent; but is now rarely used except in procuring the concentrated acid, called Acidum Acetosum.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ, SEVIQUE OVILLI PRÆPARATIO.

Porklard and *Mutton Suet* are best prepared by melting them over the fire in water; which will prevent the fat from being burnt, and turning black. It should afterwards be kept close from the air.

AMMONIACI PURIFICATIO.

The Purification of Gum Ammoniacum and other resinous gums, requires no other comment, than that depuration renders a future solution in water more difficult; on which account the pure and unstrained tears are to be preferred.

Ammo-

Ammoniacum is a concrete gum-resinous juice, exuded from a plant growing in the interior parts of Ægypt, and probably of the umbelliferous kind. It is brought to us in lumps, made up with tears or drops of various colours; has a nauseous sweetish bitter taste, and a smell somewhat like that of Galbanum. It is an useful deobstruent and expectorant, and is given in substance, from 10 to 20gr. or more, repeatedly, in the form of pills; alone, or in composition; but is most frequently prescribed in solution. Vide Lac. Ammon.

CORNU CERVI USTIO.

The burning of Hartshorn.—The horn of any kind of deer is now known to possess no singular virtues, and to yield the same principles, by distillation, with every other animal substance. Calcination deprives it of those principles, and reduces it to an insipid animal earth. Thus prepared, it is commonly given in the form of a *Decoction* against diarrheas. Quod vide.

HERBARUM ET FLORUM EXSICCATIO.

The drying of Herbs and Flowers.—Herbs should be gathered just before the flowers unfold; and in some plants the flowery tops are preferred. They should all be dried by the heat of the sun, or of a common fire of equal heat with what the sun affords; but they must not be exposed to the strong action of the solar light, which will injure both their colour and virtue.

MELLIS DESPUMATIO.

The clarifying of Honey.—In pressing the honey from the comb, it gathers particles of wax and other impurities,

fies, which being lighter than honey, liquified by heat, rise freely to the surface, and may easily be separated from it.

Honey is a saccharine mucilaginous vegetable juice, collected by the bees from various flowers, and deposited in the cells of their combs; from which it is extracted. That which flows from them spontaneously is more pure than the expressed. It is used in many preparations of the pectoral kind, and is often employed to unite oils and balsams with aqueous liquors. Taken daily in the quantity of several ounces for two or three years, it is said, to have cured a long-continued asthma. It has also proved serviceable in lithonthriptic cases.

MILLEPEDÆ PRÆPARATIO.

Præparation of Millepedes.—The virtues of Millepedes, or Woodlice receive no injury from being made pulverable after this manner:—They are prescribed both fresh and dry, in obstructions of the liver, and suppression of urine: in powder, from a scruple to a dram, and in an expressed Vinous Infusion, the quantity of a wine-glass full repeatedly. They have also been swallowed alive in great numbers daily, and for some time together, but with no great effect; in consequence of which their virtues are much doubted.

PULPARUM PRÆPARATIO.

Preparation of Pulps.—It may here be observed, that the pulp of Cassia should not be taken from the pod 'till wanted; and that it may be obtained from the pods in a more pure state, by slitting them, then pushing out the seeds

seeds together with the cells, and clearing the pulp from the mucilaginous part, by repeatedly washing with warm water. For the nature of the *Cassia fistularis*, vide Elect. e *Cassia*.

SCILLÆ EXSICCATIO.

The drying of the Squill.—The Squill, or Sea Onion is brought from the sandy shores of Spain and the Levant. There are two sorts of it, one of a reddish colour, the other white; yet equally efficacious. This root is intensely bitter, and nauseous to the taste. It yields the whole of its virtues to aqueous and vinous menstrua, and to vegetable acids; and proves emetic, cathartic, or diuretic, according to the peculiar irritability of the patient's habit, and the measure of the dose. It is an useful expectorant in hydropic asthma, &c. and is most likely to increase urinary secretion, when joined with a gentle opiate and the aromatic powder. The dose to an adult, may be gradually raised from 2 to 6gr. of the dried, and from 5 to 20grs. of the fresh root, according to its effect on the stomach and bowels. It is often exhibited with mercurials in dropsies, either as a diuretic, a carthartic, or an alterative. Dr. Cullen thinks the sublimate solution more likely to render it diuretic than calomel, the former being less apt to purge. Four gr. of the dried root, is about equal to 20gr. of the fresh.

SPONGIÆ USTIO.

The burning of Sponge.—Sponge is found adhering to rocks in the sea, and from its abundant quantity of volatile alkaline salt, is supposed, like the corallines, to be of animal origin. The virtues of burnt sponge, seem to depend

depend upon a volatile salt, just formed and combined with its own oil, and an earthy matter. It is given in scrophulous and cutaneous disorders, particularly in the Bronchocele, in which complaint it is administered, by placing half a dram of it, mixed up with a sufficient quantity of honey, under the tongue, and gradually swallowing it for six successive nights, giving a purge every eighth day; but it may be more conveniently used in the form of a lozenge, in all such cases. It is also ordered in powder and infusion, as an absorbent, against acidities in the primæ viæ. Burnt sponge rubbed in a brass mortar, is apt to acquire an emetic quality, from its salt eroding the metal.

The dose of this powder is from 20 to 40gr. or more, twice a day, joined with 2 or 3gr. of powdered rhubarb. To an infant from 5 to 8, with 1gr. of the latter.

STYRACIS PURIFICATIO.

The Purification of Storax.—Storax is an odiferous resinous substance, exuded from the Styra tree, a native of Syria, and other eastern countries. There are three sorts of it—the calamita, or cane; the lump, or red; and the common; of which the latter is most in use. The two first are brought to us in lumps of tears, the last in an uniform mass of a fine resinous juice, mixed with saw-dust. The storax totally dissolving in the spirit of wine, may be readily freed from its impurities.

CONSERVÆ.

Conerves are compositions for the preservation of certain recent vegetables, whose virtues may be injured or

D destroyed

destroyed by being dried. The acrid bitter of the squill, and the pungency of the arum, are slightly covered by the mucilaginous quality of the sugar. The consistence of a conserve renders it much more convenient for reducing ponderous powders into pills, than syrups, &c. Conserves in general may be taken from 1 to 3dr. The dose of the Conf. Ari, which was much prescribed by Sydenham, in chronic rheumatism, is about 1dr.

Sugar will not incorporate well with the subject, unless it has first been well rubbed into powder, and passed through a sieve.

CONSERVA LUJULÆ.

Conserve of Wood-forrel has an acidulous grateful flavour, and is used to cool the mouth, fauces, and primæ viæ, in bilious remitting fevers. It is also employed with medicines of the tonic and antiscorbutic tribe.

The wood-forrel, or four trefoil, is a perennial plant, and grows wild in the woods. The leaves are similar, in taste and quality, to those of the common forrel, but are more grateful both to the palate and stomach,

CONSERVA ABSINTHII MARITIMI.

of Sea Wormwood is a mild bitter and strengthener to the stomach.

The leaves of the sea wormwood are much smaller than the common sort, and are hoary on both sides; the stalks are also hoary. This plant grows near the sea, is a strong bitter, and was formerly much used in medicated ales and wines, as a stomachic and corroborant. It is now chiefly prescribed in discutient fermentations. Its essential oil has been often given with success, in the quantity of 2 or 3gtt. made

made into pills, with the crumb of bread, as a vermifuge; and has been mixed up with a moderate portion of sweet oil, and rubbed into the belly, for the same purpose.

CONSERVA ROSÆ RUBRÆ.

— of Red Rose is a pleasant light restringent, and is much recommended against catarrhous coughs, and phthisical complaints, in doses of a tea-spoonful, or more, mixed up with a cup of warm milk.

There are two sorts of roses used in medicine; the damask, which is an elegant pale flower, of a cordial sweet-scented nature, and rather opening; from which a syrup is made—and the red, the buds of which have a mild astringent quality, and form this conserve.

CONSERVA CORTICIS EXTERIORIS AURANTII HISPALENSIS.

— of the Outer Rind of Seville Orange Peel, is an elegant warm stomach bitter, and contains all the virtues of the peel. The rind of the orange peel abounds with a fragrant essential oil, which is lodged in the cells of its surface. Vide Tinct. Cort. Aurant.

CONSERVA ARI.

— of Wake-Robin, or Cuckow-pint.—This is a low perennial plant, and grows in hedge rows. Its root is thick and roundish, brown without and white within, with an excessive pungent acrimonious taste. This conserve is stimulant and attenuant, and is extremely well-suited to cold phlegmatic habits. The dose about a dram.

CONSERVA CYNOSBATI.

— of *Hip*.—The Cynosbatus, Wild-briar, or Dog-rose grows wild in the hedges. The hip or fruit, contains a sour sweetish pulp, with a rough prickly substance inclosing the seeds, which if not clearly separated from the pulp, is apt to excite the stomach to vomiting, and occasion an uneasy pruritus at the anus.

The conserve is a pleasant cooling refrigerant. It was formerly ordered in large doses to correct acrid bile, sharp urine, and heat in the stomach; but is now, like most other medicines of this form, principally used as a vehicle to more efficacious remedies.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS.

— of the *Sloe*.—The Blackthorn or Sloe shrub, is a prickly bush, common in hedges, and yields a sharp rough-tasting fruit, of a blueish hue, and about the size of a small cherry. The conserve is a cool astringent, and may be given in doses of a dram or two.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ.

— of the *Squill*.—The mucilaginous quality of the sugar covers the nauseous acrid bitter of the fresh squill, and preserves its virtues. The dose of this preparation is from 20 to 40gr. For its nature and virtues vide Scillæ Exsiccatio.

SUCCI.

Juices are obtained by expression, and some are afterwards inspissated, by exhaling the more aqueous part over a gentle fire. Expressed juices should be repeatedly set by
to

to settle, and passed through a strainer; then put into glass bottles. They may be preserved for some time by the addition of a little spirit of wine, and covering the surface with oil.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIAE COMPOSITUS.

Compound Juice of Scurvy-grass.—This composition is preserved with difficulty; it is antiscorbutic, gently diuretic, and maintains a laxative habit. The dose from 3 spoonfuls to 4oz. or more, two or three times a day. It consists of the following ingredients,

Cochlearia hortensis.—The Garden or Dutch Scurvy-grass, is a low plant, with thick juicy spoon-formed leaves, which when fresh have an unpleasant smell, and a pungent acrid taste. It is a powerful antiseptic, attenuant, and aperient, and is a serviceable medicine in cachectic habits.

Nasturtium Aquaticum.—The Water-cress is a juicy plant, and grows wild in clear standing waters, and in rivulets. It has brownish oblong obtuse leaves, which remain green throughout the year; they are moderately pungent to the taste, and yield a quick penetrating smell. This herb has the same general virtues with the cochlearia, but is milder in flavour.

Bacabunga.—Brooklime or Water Pimpernell, is a low creeping plant, with round reddish stalks, and dark-shining green-coloured indented leaves. This also grows in rivulets and ditches. The leaves have an herbaceous slight bitterish taste, and the juice is rather saponaceous: it seems to be designed by nature, to sheathe the acrimonious qualities of both the former.

A native acid of either forrel or orange, is a proper addition to this composition; as it affords a pleasant quickness to the acrid juices, and determines them to an acescent fermentation.

SUCCUS BACCÆ SAMBUCI SPISSATUS.

Insippiated Juice of Elder-berry is a cooling aperient, and when taken freely promotes the natural secretions. It is recommended in dyspepsy, and debility of the urinary passages, in doses from 1 to 2 or 3 dr. The elder tree, its flowers, and fruit or berries, are well known; so also is the plant and fruit of the Currant.

SUCCUS RIBIS NIGRI.

Juice of Black Currant is subacid and cooling; boiled up with sugar it makes an excellent jelly, which is much used to moisten the mouth and fauces with, in sore throats and fevers.

SUCCUS CICUTÆ SPISSATUS.

The insippiated Juice of Hemlock.—The Conium maculatum of Linnaeus, or Greater Hemlock, is a tall umbelliferous plant, with large leaves, of a blackish green colour on the upper side, and a lightish green underneath, and divided into oblong segments. The flowers are white, and have five white-pointed petals. The seeds are greenish, flat on one side, convex on the other, unequal, with five elevated striae, elegantly indented. The stalk rises to several feet, is the thickness of a finger—round, hollow, and variegated with streaks and spots of a red or blackish purple. The root is biennial, oblong, about the size of a moderate parsnip, rather yellowish without, white and fungous within. The indentation of the elevated striae on

the

the seeds, and the strong foetid smell, like that of mice, are the characteristic marks of its nature and the strength of its virtues.

Professor Murray cautions us against mistaking the *Chærophilum bulbosum* for the *Cicuta*, both which have a globose root, and a spotted stalk; but the former is swelled at the setting on of the branches and leaves, has the leaves at the foot-stalk and segments and at the inferior part of the corolla, rather downy, and the seeds smooth and awl-shaped.

Dr. Stork has very warmly recommended this medicine in most obstinate complaints; but its great efficacy, when joined with a mercurial alterative, has been more particularly observed in scrophulous and scirrhous disorders; and in hectic complaints, arising from tubercles in their early stage. The dose at first, should not be more than 2 gr. twice or thrice a day, to be increased gradually, according to its effect on the nervous system. Two drams have been given in a day to some, and continued for several weeks, without much sensible effect on the nerves; whereas others have not been able to proceed further daily, than 6, 8, or 10 gr. without head-aches, dizzines, stupefaction, and other alarming symptoms. A cautious use therefore, of this and every other virulent plant, is extremely necessary. To such habits as the latter, a small portion of the aromatic powder has proved a grateful addition. Mercurials also in the alterative style, seem to counteract the stupefactive quality of this herb. The powdered herb has been successfully used in small doses internally, joined with calomel and the aromatic powder; also externally, with linseed meal, or common white bread, made into a poultice with milk and water, in the propor-

tion of one-fourth or sixth part of the herb, when applied to indurated tumours in the breast and other parts. Both these means have been successfully employed in removing obstructions in the membranous part of the urethra, and enlargement of the prostrate gland. It is also, in some cases, given with advantage, if joined with the Peruvian bark.

EXTRACTA ET RESINÆ.

Extracts and Resins consist of those parts of vegetables which are soluble in water and spirit, and are reduced to a thick consistence, by exhalation. Some are soft, and are readily formed into pills; others are hard, and more fit to be rubbed into powder. Those parts of vegetables which abound with essential oils and with resins, and are possessed of flavour and aromatic qualities, should be reduced into an extract, with rectified spirit of wine: those in which sweet, glutinous, emollient, bitter, and astringent qualities reside, are better extracted by means of boiling water. The virtues of others, such as woods, barks, roots, &c. in which the resin is divided by a glutinous matter, are more effectually obtained by a mixture of water and spirit.

The evaporation is most conveniently and soonest performed in broad shallow vessels, and with a moderate fire; and when the matter begins to grow thick, it should be kept constantly stirring, for fear of empyreuma.

Extracts may be preserved by sprinkling them with spirit of wine, or by keeping them in oiled bladders.

EXTRAC-

EXTRACTUM CHAMÆMELI.

The Extract of Chamomile.—Chamæmelum, the trailing perennial, or Roman camomile, is found wild in pasture grounds, and is cultivated in gardens for a crop of the flowers. The single is esteemed the best, as its disc, about which the virtues chiefly reside, is larger than that of the double. It has a powerful aromatic smell, and a bitter nauseous taste. The flowers powdered have been given up to half a dram or more, repeatedly, with success, in obstinate intermittents; more particularly when joined with an equal quantity of myrrh.

The extract is simply bitter, and is a good stomachic. The dose is from 10 gr. to 40.

EXTRACTUM CACUMINIS GENISTÆ.

— *of Broom Tops.*—Genista or Broom, is a shrubby plant, common on heaths and uncultivated sandy grounds. The leaves, flowers, and seeds are all in use—the tops most so: they have a bitter nauseous taste. The infusion, decoction, and extract are excellent aperient, diuretic medicines, in hydroptic cases; the latter is given to adults, in doses from half a dram to a dram, repeatedly.

Dr. Cullen recommends a decoction made with half an ounce of fresh broom tops, in a pint of water to half a pint—two table-spoonfuls of the strained liquor to be taken every hour or two, till it operates by stool or urine; and to be repeated every, or every other day, accordingly. Some prefer the infusion in the form of tea.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.

— *of Gentian.*—The root of this plant is the part used, which is of a light brown colour without, and a yellow

yellow or gold colour within. It abounds with a resin and gum intimately mixed, and has a strong bitter taste, which is rendered much more grateful, when covered with the aromatic bitter of the orange peel. The plant is perennial and grows principally on the mountainous parts in Germany.

This preparation is a useful stomach bitter, and is generally exhibited with an aromatic, or some additional power, in the form of pills. The dose from 10 to 30gr.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI.

— *of Black Hellebore.*—The black Hellebore grows wild in Germany, and is cultivated in our gardens for its early flowering. The deepest black roots are the safest, and the most fit for use; they are fibrous from a knotty head, and are acrid and bitter to the taste. The dose of the root in powder, is from 3 to 10gr. and the extract is rather milder than the powder. It is a powerful cathartic and emmenagogue, and appears to be peculiarly adapted to plethoric habits. Joined with an equal part of Gum Myrrh, and a twentieth part of powdered *Carduus Benedictus*, it forms Bacher's famous tonic pill against the dropsy; from 1 to 30gr. of which he gave in a day, according to the strength of their action and of the constitution.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

— *of Liquorice.*—The plant is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and is much cultivated in England and other European countries. The root is well known, and abounds with a sweet mucilage, which is useful towards blunting the acrimonious fluids, and is employed

ployed for that purpose in pectoral infusions and decoctions; also to cover the acrid or bitter taste of other ingredients. The extract is used with the same intent, against coughs and catarrhous affections, in solution or otherwise; and is said to have a peculiar property of allaying thirst.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ.

— *of Rue.*—Rue is a small shrubby plant, growing in most gardens, and holds green all the winter. It has a strong bitterish pungent taste, and a foetid disagreeable smell. Its medicinal virtues are stimulating, attenuating, and detergent; and its essential oil is reckoned a vermifuge.

The watery extract contains chiefly its gummy parts, yet more of the aromatic quality than might be supposed. The dose is from 10 to 20gr. or more, repeatedly.

EXTRACTUM SABINÆ.

— *of Savin.*—The leaves and tops of Savin are the parts in use; they have an acid bitter pungent taste, and a strong disagreeable smell, and abound in essential oil. It is a warm stimulant, and promotes glandular secretions and uterine discharges; but should only be used in relaxed and phlegmatic habits. The powdered leaf has been given internally from 5 up to 15gr. but is now chiefly used as an escharotic against venereal warts. Evaporation renders this extract less powerful than the powder; the dose of it therefore may be carried from 10 to 30gr. It is principally employed in the Tinct. Myrrh. Comp. q. v.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Extract of Bitter Apple.—Colocynthida or bitter Apple, is the produce of a plant of the Gourd kind, which

which grows in Turkey; and the medullary or pulpy part of it, consisting as it were of white spongy membranous leaves, is only used. This fungous medulla has a nauseous acrid intensely bitter taste, and is a strong irritating purge. It has operated so violently in doses of 8 or 10gr. as to occasion bloody stools; is therefore seldom used, except as a stimulus to other purgatives.

This compound extract is a powerful cathartic; its dose is from 10 to 25gr.

EXTRACTA CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

— of *Cinchona*, or *Peruvian Bark*.—Cinchona is the bark of a tree which grows on the hills near Quito in Peru. It has a slight odour and a bitter astringent aromatic taste. There are two sorts of it in use, the pale and the red; the latter is most resinous, consequently most efficacious, but is generally too much sophisticated to be depended upon. It is used in various forms, but the substance only should be relied on in obstinate agues, and putrid disorders. The decoction is sufficient in most remittents, and in the decline of other fevers; also to relieve periodical spasmodic complaints, and as a restorative; in which cases the tincture is generally added. The substance may be given up to 1dr. or more. Bark, finely powdered and quilted into the folds of a linen waistcoat, or repeatedly exhibited in the form of a clyster, has frequently proved efficacious in obstinate agues, when every other method has failed; particularly with children, and in relaxed habits.

The extracts are well calculated for weak stomachs that will not bear much bark in substance, and to be formed into

into pills with other medicines. Ten or 12gr. of the hard extract or resin, are equivalent to about half a dram of the bark itself, and the soft watery extract may be given up to 2scr. or more. The hard extract or resin often proves too restrictive with irritable stomachs.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI, SIVE LIGNI CAMPECHIANI.

— *of Logwood.*—The Wood is brought from the bay of Honduras in large logs. It is a red wood, and is chiefly used by the dyers; it has an astringent sweetish taste, and is employed medicinally in decoction, and a watery extract, against diarrheas and dysenteries. The extract is often mixed with powders or juleps, and is given for the same purposes. The dose may be from 10 to 40gr. repeatedly.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ.

— *of Cascarilla, or Eleutheria.*—The bark of a shrub of that name, is brought from the Bahama Islands, in curled pieces, covered on the outside with a rough whitish coat, and of a brownish colour on the inside. It has an agreeable smell, an acrid aromatic bitter taste, and much resembles the Peruvian bark in appearance. It is recommended as a useful medicine in bilious remittent, malignant, and intermittent fevers; and its principal quality seems to be that of a tonic or stomachic, in consequent diarrheas.

The powdered bark is ordered from 10 to 30gr. and is sometimes joined with the Peruvian bark. The dose of the extract is the same.

EXTRAC.

EXTRACTUM JALAPII.

— of *Jalap*.—The basis of this preparation is the root of an American convolvulus, which is imported from New Spain in thin transverse slices; those which are heavy, dark coloured, and streaked with black, are the best. It has no smell, and very little taste; is an excellent cathartic, but rather uncertain as to its effect; and is more suited to cold phlegmatic, than hot bilious constitutions. The dose, in powder, is from 10 to 30gr. or more; to which cream of Tartar and ginger are frequently added, particularly in hydroptic cases.

The extract is a good purgative medicine, and of more uniform strength than the crude root. The dose of the resin, from 5 to 10gr. the watery extract is a milder purgative, and may be given in much the same proportion as the root, at least from 10 to 20gr.

EXTRACTUM SENNAE.

— of *Senna*.—Senna is the leaf of a shrubby plant, growing in Syria and Egypt. It contains gummosous and resinous parts, which are intimately blended with the essential oil. It has a nauseous taste and a faint smell, and is apt to occasion severe gripes; to correct which inconvenience, its preparations are generally joined with tamarinds, prunes, aromatic seeds, alkaline or neutral salts. The powder has been prescribed in doses from 1 to 2 scr. the extract is a weaker purge, but gripes more. The most eligible modes of administering this useful herb are in the Infusion, Electuary, or Tincture. Quæ vide.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM.

Purified Opium.—This concrete gum-resinous inspissated juice, derived from the *Papaver somniferum*, is brought from

from the Levant in flat round cakes, covered with leaves to prevent their adhesion; therefore is necessarily cleansed from those foreign matters by solution and colation. It contains a resin, essential oil, a principle of odour, and a soapy extract; is of a darkish brown colour, and yields a faint smell and a bitterish taste. Opium is a very powerful remedy, and is a principal ingredient in many officinal compositions. It mitigates pain, procures sleep, allays irritability and spasms, and promotes perspiration; particularly when joined with camphor, ipecacuanha, or some other medicine of the diaphoretic class.

This valuable drug will not agree with every constitution; it should therefore be administered with caution to those who are not accustomed to it. The general dose is from half a gr. to 1 or 2gr. and may be repeated or increased at proper intervals, in proportion to the degree of pain or spasmodic affection. The operation of a moderate dose is supposed to continue about six hours; but in cases of an increased painful spasm it will be necessary to give a second dose in two or three hours time. It is soluble in every menstruum, but most so in proof spirit, which is allowed to dissolve three-fourths of dried opium. The best mode of exhibiting it is in that of a pill with an equal quantity of hard soap, which divides its substance, and renders it more readily soluble in the stomach, and consequently quicker in its effect.

ELATERIUM.

The inspissated Juice of Wild Cucumber.—The *Cucumis Agrestis* is a hairy watery oval fruit, which when ripe bursts on being touched, and throws out its juice and black seeds. The thick fecula is what is called Elaterium,

rium, which is a powerful emetic and cathartic. It is said to have proved efficacious in hydroptic cases, but great caution is required in using it. The dose is from $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr. to 3gr. and it is mostly used to quicken other purgatives. A pill with Extr. Gentian, gr. 4, Elater. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, repeated every two hours till it operated sufficiently by stool, and given every third or fourth day, is said to have prevailed much in reducing dropsical swellings, and making way for corroborants.

OLEA.

Oils are obtained by expression and distillation—those by expression are procured from certain seeds, kernels, rinds, and other parts of fruits: such are oils of almonds, mace, citron, olives, &c. Expressed oils contain the resinous and oily, but not the gummy and mucilaginous parts of vegetables.

Those by distillation are of two kinds—essential, possessed of the odour and virtues of plants from which they are drawn; and empyreumatic, which have a strong foetid smell, and are produced from vegetable, animal, and mineral substances, burnt in close vessels. Essential oils, when rubbed with eight or ten times their quantity of sugar are soluble in aqueous liquors; and when mixed with water, by means of mucilages, produce an uniform milky liquor. They are also soluble in three or four times their quantity of spirit of wine. Solutions of this kind may be taken on sugar, or mixed with syrups.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

Oil of Almonds.—Almonds are the kernels of the nuts of the almond tree, which grows in the southern parts of Europe. They not only yield much oil, but also a mucilage, which gives them the power of incorporating oil with water. The oil of bitter almonds have the same innocent qualities with that of the sweet; but as it is a well-known fact, that the kernels have proved deleterious to animals, they are seldom used.

Camphor, Resina Jalapii, and other resinous substances, rubbed with almonds, are rendered milder, and miscible with water.

This Oil, as well as that of Olives and Linseed, are of an emollient demulcent nature. Externally, they soften and relax the solids—internally, they sheath acrimonious bile and humours, and relieve catarrhous complaints and tickling coughs. They are commonly given in the form of an emulsion, and mixed with a watery menstruum, by means of a sufficient quantity of the yolk of an egg, gum mucilage, or volatile alkaline spirit, in the proportion of two ounces of the oil to about half a pint of the distilled water, and sweetened with half an ounce or more of syrup of Tolu. Vide Lac Amygdalæ.

OLEUM LINI.

Oil of Linseed.—The common flax or linseed, is brought from different parts of Europe. It abounds with oil and mucilage, and is much used in infusions and ptisans. The cold drawn oil is given in the form of an emulsion, as a pectoral and demulcent, for the relief of catarrhous tickling coughs, and to promote expectoration. It is recommended by Bergius in the Iliac passion, both by the mouth

and by way of clyster. An emollient and resolvent Cata-
plasm is formed from the farina or meal.

OLEUM OLIVÆ.

Oil of Olive.—The olive tree grows in most of the mild and warm climates, and its fruit yields a great quantity of oil, which when fresh and pure is perfectly bland; having no particular taste or smell. There are two or three sorts of this oil—the purest is obtained by slight pressure; the common sort is strongly pressed from the remaining magma, or grosser part of the olive, heated. They all contain an aqueous moisture, and a mucilaginous substance, which subject them to putrefaction. This oil is nearly of equal use with the former, but is principally employed in forming plasters, unguents, &c.

OLEUM RICINI,

Commonly called *Castor Oil*, is extracted from the purgative seed of the *Ricinus* or *Palma Christi*, which comes to perfection only in warm climates. It is a safe mild laxative in bilious and calculous disorders. The best is free from rancidity, which quality is greatly occasioned by using heat, and unfair mixtures.

The dose for a child is 1 or 2 dr.—for an adult, from half an oz. to 1 oz. floating in a glass of water, or peppermint water; or mixed up with either, by means of mucilage, egg, honey, or volatile spirits.

OLEUM SINAPEOS.

Oil of Mustard.—This oil is expressed from the strong pungent seed of an annual plant, a native of England; but is much cultivated for medicinal and dietetic purposes.

poses. It is nearly as insipid and lubricating, as the former; the pungent quality residing in the cake after expression.

The seed affords a variety of medicines—a powerful aqueous or vinous *Infusion* against paralytic, scorbutic, and hydroptic disorders, particularly if joined with horse-radish root shaved: a spoonful of the *seed*, unbruised, is taken twice a day, against the same complaints, with an infusion of broom tops, or some stomach bitter. *Sinapisms*, with equal parts of the powder, or flour of mustard, and wheat-meal, mixed up into a soft poultice with vinegar, are applied as stimulants to benumbed limbs; or to the soles of the feet in the low state of fevers; or to pained parts in chronic rheumatisms. An excellent *embrocation* is made with bruised mustard seed, well moistened with simple spirit of lavender, and then strongly squeezed by a hand press; the liquid from which is an uniform active mixture of the oil with the pungent part, and the aromatic spirit of the lavender.

The expressed oils from aromatic substances differ much in one respect, from the expressed oil of mustard; which is, that they retain the aromatic quality of the subject.—Such are oils of nutmeg, mace, &c.

OLEA DISTILLATA.

DISTILLED OILS.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE ANISI.

Essential Oil of Aniseed is one of the mildest of the kind; and from 3 to 10gts. or more, may be given for a dose, in flatulencies and colics. This oil acquires a

tiraceous consistence, even in the process of distillation, provided the water in the refrigeratory be kept too cool.

Anisum or Anise, is a small umbelliferous plant, bearing striated-seeds, flattened on one side and pointed at one end, and of a pale colour inclining to green. The best seeds, which are the only parts in use, are brought from Spain—they have a strong aromatic smell, and a warm sweetish taste. A scruple of them powdered, has been given at a dose, as a warm carminative. It is the chief ingredient in the Compound Spirit of Aniseed.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE CARUI.

Essential Oil of Caraway is a warm carminative, and may be given from 1 to 5gtt. at a dose.

Caruon or Caraway, is an umbelliferous biennial plant, with striated branched stalks, and finely divided leaves, set in pairs along a channelled rib; and is cultivated in gardens. The seeds only of this plant are in use; they are very small, of a brownish or blackish colour, flat on one side, and rounding on the other; they have an aromatic smell, and a warm penetrating taste; dispel wind, and help the digestive powers; and may be taken up to 3ogr. at a dose.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE JUNIPERI BACCÆ.

Essential Oil of Juniper Berry is also a warm carminative medicine, but possesses the further qualities of a diuretic and deobstruent; and may be taken from 2 to 8 or 10gtt.

Juniper is an evergreen tree or bush, with slender, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and grows in most parts of Europe. The berries which are chiefly brought from Holland and

Italy,

Italy, are, when unripe, of a green or red colour; when ripe, of a blueish black. They have a warm aromatic sweetish taste, and a powerful smell, abound with essential oil, and are often employed in medicated wines and ales, on account of their stomachic and diuretic qualities.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE LAVENDULÆ.

Essential Oil of Lavender is of use in vertigoes, nervous head aches, and hysterical complaints, and may be given from 1 to 5ggtt.

This plant is common in gardens; and requires no further information, than that the broad-leaved flowers afford three times the quantity of essential oil that the narrow-leaved do—the seeds yield but little.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

Essential Oil of Peppermint is a warm, carminative, stomachic medicine; and is given from 1 to 3 or 4ggtt. at a dose.

Mentha Piperitis or Peppermint, is said to be a native of this kingdom only. It has acuminate leaves on very short pedicles, and flowers set in short thick spikes or heads. It is plentifully grown in gardens, and receives no injury by the change of soil.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

Essential Oil of Spearmint relieves flatulency, and checks nausea, or sickness arising from cold viscid phlegm lodged in the stomach. The dose is from 2 to 5ggtt.

The plant has oblong narrow pointed leaves joined close to the stalk, and small purplish flowers standing in long spikes at the top. It is a native of the warmer climates,

yet is common in our gardens. It has an agreeable aromatic smell, and a moderately warm, bitterish, rough taste.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE PULEGII.

Essential Oil of Pennyroyal is useful in hysterical complaints, as an aperient and deobstruent; and may be given from 1 to 5ggtt. at a dose.

Pulegium vulgare, or common Pennyroyal, has oval obtuse leaves, and trailing stalks, which strike root at the joints. It is a plant of the mint kind, and grows on moist commons and watery places; has a warm, pungent, aromatic taste, with a potent smell. It is much given in infusion against uterine obstructions.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE RORISMARINI.

Essential Oil of Rosemary.—This oil has much the same qualities and powers as that of lavender, and may be taken in doses from 2 to 5ggtt.

Rosmarinus, or Rosemary is a large bushy plant, with narrow stiff leaves set in pairs, and hoary underneath: bears pale blueish flowers in clusters round the stalk, and is not uncommon in our gardens. The tops and flowers are used as tea, for nervous head aches, sinkings, and vertigoes.

N. B. Each of the plants and seeds from which the foregoing essential oils are drawn, affords also an officinal Spirit and Water. Quæ vide.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE ORIGANI.

Essential Oil of Origanum, or wild Marjoram, is chiefly used internally.

The

The herb grows on dry gravelly, or chalky hills, and much resembles thyme in its warm pungent taste, and pleasant smell.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE RADICIS SASSAFRAS.

Essential Oil of Sassafras is the most heavy of all essential oils, and is recommended in cachectic habits. Its dose, from 2 to 10ggtt.

Sassafras is the root of a large tree of the laurus kind, growing in America: it is brought over in long pieces, covered with a rough fungous bark, which is of an ash colour without, and of a rusty iron colour within; it has a fragrant smell and an aromatic subacid taste. Its qualities, like those of guaiacum, are warm and stimulating, and tend to promote both perspiration and urine.

OLEUM ANIMALE.

Animal Oil.—Oils of this kind when rectified, are greatly freed from their empyreumatic smell and taste, and become more subtle and penetrating. This oil is given as an antispasmodic, sedative, and diaphoretic, in doses from 5 to 30ggtt.

OLEUM PETROLEI.

Oil of Petroleum, or Rock Oil.—Petroleum is a common name to bitumens, and the oil is its purer substance. British oil is of this nature, and is extracted from a kind of stone coal. These bituminous liquids are recommended externally against rheumatic pains, and paralytic complaints. They partake of the nature of Ol. Succin. et Terebinth.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

Oil of Turpentine.—Common Turpentine is a resinous substance, obtained from the *Pistacia Terebinthus*, and various pine trees. It yields, by distillation, a strong essential oil, and leaves behind a brittle insipid matter, which is used in some plasters and ointments, and is called Resina Flava, or Yellow Resin. A few drops of this oil will act with great stimulus on the urinary passages ; it should therefore be used with much caution. The rectified oil is far preferable for medicinal purposes.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM.

Rectified Oil of Turpentine is much lighter than that of the first distillation, but is less acrid. It has been employed as a diuretic, and sudorific ; and was formerly much used towards promoting a digestion in wounds. From 10 to 50ggt. of it, mixed up with three times the quantity of honey, have been given at a dose in the sciatica and chronic rheumatism, washing it down with a large draught of thin gruel or mallow tea. It is necessary to begin with a small dose of this, and all other such stimulating medicines, cautiously to increase it, and to drink with them plenteously of some smooth diluting liquid, otherwise strangury, bloody urine, &c. may ensue.

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM.

Rectified Oil of Amber has a strong smell, and a very acrid taste : it promotes urine and allays the irritability of the nervous system. It has been generally prescribed in epilepsy, hysteria, whooping cough, and other convulsive complaints, in doses from 5 to 20 gtt. on a lump of sugar, or mixed up with mucilage of gum arabic into a draught with

with distilled water, and washed down with any weak liquid. It is also applied externally, as a warm stimulant to the spine, mixed with a moderate portion of sweet oil. Obstinate intermittents are said to have been cured by such means. The Swedish College directs 1 oz. of amber to be digested in 4 oz. of vitriolic æther; the dose of which tincture is from 20 to 60gtt. in the same complaints that the Ol. Succin. Rectif. is prescribed for. Vide Succinum.

OLEUM VINI.

Oil of Wine.—Each preparation of the æther kind should be very cautiously mixed; fully and intimately incorporating the vitriolic acid with the spirit of wine, in small quantities at a time; and the heat in distillation should be carefully and regularly reduced to a moderate degree. The oil will be found in the retort in a sebaceous form. It has a pungent smell, and seems to be a compound of the pure essential oil of the vinous spirit, and of the most subtle part of the vitriolic acid. The caustic alkali is added in order to engage the uncombined vitriolic acid. This oil is extemporaneously used in making Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor. Vide Æther. Vitriolicus et Spirit. Æther. Vitriol. Comp.

SALES.

SALT'S are rapid soluble substances, said to be a composition of earth, water, and phlogiston; and have a tendency not only to unite with water, but also with earthy and inflammable matters.

The great Bergman enumerates 25 *Acids*, the principal of which are the vitriolic, nitrous, marine or muriatic, and the vegetable. The rest are particularly specified and explained in his excellent Dissertation on Elective Attractions, and in Dr. Berkenhout's First Lines of Chemistry.

Alkaline Salts are of three kinds—the vegetable, the mineral or fossil, and the pure volatile. These combined with acids form neutral salts. Ex. grat.

ACID.	ALKALI.	NEUTRAL.
Distilled Vinegar.	Vegetable Fossil Volatile	Acetated Kali Acetated Rochelle Salts Mindererus's Spirit
Marine.	Vegetable Fossil Volatile	Digestive Salt of Sylvius Common Salt Common Sal Ammoniac
Nitrous.	Vegetable Fossil Volatile	Common Nitre Cubic Nitre Ammoniacal Nitre
Vitriolic.	Vegetable Fossil Volatile	Vitriolated Kali Vitriolated Natron Vitriolated Ammonia. Divers.

Divers other neutral salts may be formed from a combination of the Alkali with the rest of the acids; all of which may be distinguished by the peculiar form of their crystals, and are readily deliquescent. Vide Bergman's Tables of Attractions.

Saline compounds are also formed by an union with soluble earths and metallic bodies. Thus the vitriolic acids united with an argillaceous earth form alum; with a metallic basis, vitriol, &c.

It is the general property of acids to excite heat, when mixed with alkaline or metallic bodies, or with one another—to dissolve calcareous earths; also animal and vegetable substances; to attract moisture from the air; to produce heat with water, and cold with ice or snow; and to change the purple and blue hues of vegetables to red, and of alkaline to green. The best tests for proof of either are turnsole, or the syrup of violets.

ACIDUM VEGETABILE.

Vegetable Acid may be distinguished by the appellations of native, fermented, and distilled. The native is obtained from fruits and plants: such are the acid juices of lemon, sorrel, &c. the fermented are vinegar and tartar; and the distilled is drawn from certain resinous plants and woods, of which kind is the acid from fir-wood.

Liquors which have gone through the spirituous and acid fermentation, yield a purer acid, by distillation with the heat of boiling water; but the acid juices of lemons, berries, &c. and verjuice, give over an insipid water only.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

Distilled Vinegar.—Vinegar is the kind of vegetable acid best understood, and most in use. It is produced by

by a continuation of the vinous fermentation, and retains its acidity after distillation. It may be concentrated, or made more acid, by freezing its watery particles, or by saturating it with alkalies, earths, or metallic calces; then decomposing their neutral salts with two-thirds of their weight of vitriolic acid, and distilling them in a sand heat. The specific gravity of the strongest vinegar is to the weight of distilled water, as 1069 to 1000; and about 14oz. of it are required to saturate 1 oz. of vegetable alkali. It mixes readily with water, and by uniting it with spirit of wine affords an æther.

By long digestion it will dissolve animal substances, and soften horn, bone, &c. The acids of tartar, vinegar, and sugar, are said to be modifications of the same acid. Water sweetened with honey, and strongly medicated with vinegar, is esteemed an antidote against vegetable poisons; but should be preceded by an emetic with Antimon. Tar-tarifat. or Vitriol. Alb. dissolved in water. Distilled vi-negar in the quantity of 2 or 3 oz. in the day, for a conti-nuance, premised by bleeding, is recommended in maniacal disorders. It is a powerful sudorific in the form of whey, and mixed with thin drinks, corrects putrescent acrimony; but will not agree with phlegmatic habits.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM.

Acetous Acid.—This concentrated acid is not so pure as that obtained by frost, or drawn from a neutral salt, being apt to retain a portion of the copper, which is easily to be proved by its turning blue when saturated with Aq. Ammonia.

ACIDUM

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

Muriatic Acid, or *Marine Acid*, is generally procured from sea salt, which is compounded of fossil alkali, or natron, and muriatic acid. It may also be obtained from vegetables, fossils, urine, soot, &c. In this process likewise the vitriolic acid is commonly employed to decompose the salt, and to set the marine acid at liberty. The neutral salt left in the retort is, when cleansed, the vitriolated natron, or Glauber's cathartic salt, viz. the alkaline basis of the sea salt, and the vitriolic acid united.

The marine acid acts readily on metallic bodies, and has a greater affinity to most of them than other acids. It does not touch gold in its metallic state, except mixed with eight times its quantity of the nitrous acid, which forms an aqua regia. It mixes readily with spirit of wine, and affords a true æther. When concentrated, it is of a yellow colour, and oily particles float on its surface. Its specific gravity to that of distilled water, is as 1170 to 1000.

This is the weakest of the mineral, but stronger than the vegetable acids, and is chiefly used as a menstruum. It is given to adults in doses of 10 to 40ggtt. or more, with draughts of diluting liquors, in fevers of the putrid kind, after having cleansed the primæ viæ; and is much recommended in malt infusion, for the sea scurvy: it is also used to acidulate gargles, particularly against sore throats of the putrid kind; the ulcerated parts of which may be sometimes limited by frequent applications of the following epithem.—R. Tinct. Benz. comp. Mel. Anglic. ॥ 1dr. Acid. Muriat. gtt. 10 M.

ACIDUM NITROSUM.

Nitrous Acid.—Nitre is a neutral salt, composed of an acid and an earthy basis, impregnated with animal or vegetable

getable matter. This acid may be separated by the force of fire, but is much more easily obtained by the assistance of a proper quantity of vitriolic acid ; the latter having a greater affinity to the alkaline part, sets free the nitrous acid, which by distillation is carried over into the receiver.

This acid is commonly in a fluid state, of a reddish colour, and emits noxious fumes ; it is specifically lighter than vitriolic acid, effervesces strongly with oils and various spirits, dissolves most metallic and all kinds of animal and vegetable substances, generates cold, increases inflammability, and promotes fusion. Exposed to intense heat, it produces a large portion of pure air— $10\frac{1}{2}$ dr. of this acid will saturate 1 oz. of salt of tartar, or prepared kali. The more concentrated it is, the more volatile, the more dilated, the more fixed. The specific gravity to the weight of distilled water, is as 1550 to 1000.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Nitrous Acid.—The vapour which rises in mixing these fluids, is nitrous acid air, and is deleterious. This acid is used as a menstruum, and in a few particular preparations.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM.

Vitriolic Acid is generally in a liquid form. It exists in various metallic and earthy bodies ; but is chiefly obtained from green vitriol, and from sulphur ; 16 oz. of the latter yielding 9 oz. of the acid.

It is the strongest of all acids, and has the greatest specific gravity ; the proportion of which to distilled water, is as 1800 to 1000. It generates much heat with water ; becomes dulcified, that is, loses its acidity, when incorpo-

rated with spirit of wine ; dissolves iron, zinc, and copper ; and with boiling heat may be united to all metals. It corrodes all animal and vegetable substances, checks fermentation, and neutralizes alkalies ; and will become volatile by the addition of phlogiston, or by mixing it with liver of sulphur, made with caustic alkali ; but in this volatile state its affinities and powers are much diminished.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted or Weak Vitriolic Acid.—This was lately called *Spiritus Vitrioli Tenuis*, and is frequently ordered instead of the Elixir Vitrioli Acidum, of the former Dispensatory. Mixed to an agreeable tartness with juleps and common drinks, it acts as an antiseptic, a cooling astrigent, or a stomachic. The dose may be from 10 to 30grt. This acid, as well as muriatic acid, taken in malt infusion, or with the bark, are excellent remedies in putrefactive cases, particularly in the sea scurvy.

FLORES BENZOËS.

Flowers of Benzoin or Benjamin, is a concrete, resinous, light-coloured juice, obtained from the styrax benzoine tree, which grows in the island of Sumatra.

The flowers are a particular kind of acid salt, of grateful odour, which by sublimation shoots into crystalline spiculæ ; 9 or 10dr. of which may be procured from 2lb. of the resin. It will dissolve in spirit of wine, and in heated water ; and is recommended in asthmatic and other pectoral diseases, in doses from 5 to 10gr. mixed up with simple syrup, or with gummoso pills.

SAL ET OLEUM SUCCINI.

Salt and Oil of Amber.—Vide Ol. Succin. Rectific.

SAL

SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS.

Purified Salt of Amber is a volatile acid salt, peculiar in its nature, and of a brown colour. It may be freed from the oil by drying it between the folds of bibulous paper—is soluble in vitriolic acid and in balsams, also in water made boiling hot; and effervesces with both fixed and volatile alkalies.

It is principally used as a diuretic and anti-hysteric. The dose from 5 to 15gr.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA.

Prepared Ammonia.—The volatile alkali, or Ammonia, may be procured from all animal and vegetable substances, but very sparingly from the latter before putrefaction. The two kinds most in use are distilled, either from the horns and bones of animals, or from sal ammoniac, which is a neutral salt composed of muriatic acid and volatile alkali. In the preparation of ammonia, the chalk unites with the muriatic acid, and sets free the volatile principle. With lime it becomes caustic, by being deprived of its fixed air, and rises fluid; but with an absorbent earth, or mild fixed alkali, having caught their fixed air, it proves mild, and sublimes in a concrete form. Volatile alkali in the liquid state, dissolves copper and iron, and dropped into a solution of the former, gives it a blue colour. It dissolves the calces of metals, and precipitates gold from aqua regia. The mild fixed alkali unites with essential, but not with expressed oils; the caustic alkali with both, and with sulphur. The volatile alkalies, both mild and caustic, unite with acids; the former raises effervescence with them.

This preparation is given as an attenuant, a cordial stimulant, and a diaphoretic. The dose of the salt is from 5 to 20gr.

20gr. and is best administered when enveloped with spermaceti and mucilage.

AQUA AMMONIÆ.

Water of Ammonia.—This preparation, formerly termed *Spirit of Sal Ammoniac*, has the salt decomposed, either by the fossil or vegetable alkali uniting with the marine acid. This is used as a menstruum or epithem, and is given in doses from 10 to 30ggtt. properly diluted, as an antiseptic and diaphoretic; and to excite the nerves to action in lethargic and other nervous disorders.

AQUA AMMONIÆ PURÆ.

Water of pure Ammonia.—The Ammonia being deprived of its fixed air by the lime, and thereby rendered caustic, is much more pungent than the foregoing. It is principally used to stimulate the nostrils in fainting fits; also as a menstruum, and as an epithem.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS, SAL, ET OLEUM CORNU CERVI.

The Volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil of Hartshorn may be drawn off by distillation from the solid parts of animals, and with the black earth or *caput mortuum*, are considered as the constituent parts of most animal substances. The earth calcined in an open fire, becomes white, and is called burnt hartshorn.

The *Salt of Hartshorn* is a penetrating stimulant, of like nature with the ammonia, and is used for the same reviving purposes. The dose from 3 to 20gr. in a spermaceti draught, or a proper quantity of some demulcent liquid. The *Spirit* is the salt dissolved in water, and may be taken

in the same manner, in doses from 20grt. to 1dr. The Oil is used externally to excite stimulus in benumbed or palsied limbs.

The *Animal Oil* is derived from this oil, by repeated distillations. *Quod vide.*

KALI PRÆPARATUM.

Prepared Kali.—By boiling the ashes of burnt vegetables, filtering the solution, and evaporating it, a purified fixed alkaline salt is obtained; which will not crystallize, but deliquesces when exposed to the air. Nitre, when deflagrated in a red hot crucible, with charcoal, or some other phlogistic body, yields this kind of alkali; as also does calcined tartar; each being deprived of its respective acid, and leaving the alkaline basis. Purified vegetable alkali, from whatever substance procured, is nearly the same.

Combined with phlogiston, it promotes the fusion of metals; and by an increased heat, fuses and vitrifies calcareous, argillaceous, siliceous, and metallic earths.

Fused with sulphur, it forms liver of sulphur, which is soluble in water, and is given as an antidote to arsenical poison. Five times the quantity of alkaline salt to that of sulphur, renders it wholly soluble in water.

Acids mixed with purified alkali, produce an immediate effervescence, by disengaging the fixed air which is contained therein; whereas caustic alkali being deprived of that principle, yields no such effect.

Mild alkali does not dissolve in pure spirit—caustic alkali does. Mild alkali acts safely as an antacid, attenuant, and diuretic, in doses from 5 to 20gr. properly diluted—caustic alkali erodes and dissolves both animal and vegetable substances.

Vegetable

Vegetable Alkali forms with each acid its respective neutral salt—the principal of which are the following :

ALKALI.	ACID.	NEUTRAL.
Vegetable Alkali.	Vitriolic	Vitriolated Tartar
	Nitrous	Nitre
	Muriatic	Digestive Salt
	Vinegar	Diuretic Salt.

AQUA KALI PRÆPARATI.

Water of prepared Kali is similar in its nature to the ley or oil of tartar per deliquium. Dr. Mead prescribed this with good effect in dropsies, joined with laudanum or tincture of opium; in doses from 20 to 30ggtt. of each, and made into a draught, to be taken at bed time. It is used also in gravelly and calculous disorders, but should be carefully diluted with distilled water, or thin broth, and the quantity be regulated according to the patient's age and constitution.

AQUA KALI PŪRĪ.

Water of pure Kali.—In this preparation the lime seizes upon the fixed air contained in the alkali, and renders it caustic. This is the Lixivium Saponarium of the last Dispensatory, and although not so concentrated as most of the pretended solvents, yet in doses from 10 to 30ggtt. will produce similar effects in calculous disorders. This is also necessarily taken in a draught of some diluting liquor, mixed with honey, or with thin veal broth. The following solution of vegetable alkali is milder in its nature, and perhaps more likely to prove efficacious. Dissolve 2 oz. of Kali Præparat. or Sal. Tartar in two quarts of distilled water, and saturate the solution with aerial acid, or what

is commonly called fixed air. From 6 to 8 oz. of this preparation is ordered to be taken every eight hours.

CALX CUM KALI PURO.

Lime with pure Kali is the former strong common caustic. It is slow in its operation, but may be better confined to its limits than the pure kali.

KALI PURUM.

Pure Kali.—This is the Lapis Septicus, or Infernalis of former dispensaries. It is used as a caustic; is very powerful, but too apt to liquify and spread in its operation.

NATRON PRÆPARATUM.

Prepared Natron.—The fossil or marine alkali, is the true natron or nitre of the antients, and is often found in the bowels of the earth. It is to be obtained from sea salt, mineral waters, marine plants, and damp walls. When pure and crystallized, 100 parts contain 20 of alkali, 16 of aerial acid, and 64 of water.

Barilla or *Soda*, is a saline earthy concrete, obtained from plants growing on the sea coasts in the Mediterranean; and is chiefly brought to us from Spain. The best sort is hard and dry, with many holes; of a blackish grey colour, inclining to blue; yielding, when moist, a violet and rather urinous smell; and readily effervescing with acids.

The ingenious Mr. Kirwan says, that the alkaline part of Barilla wants two-thirds of the portion of fixed air necessary to its saturation. It has therefore a caustic quality.

The fossil or marine alkali, has less affinity to acids, than the vegetable alkali; but differs little from it except

in the nature of its neutral salts; which are the following:—

ALKALI.	ACID.	NEUTRAL SALTS.
Fossil or Marine.	Vitriolic	Glauber's Salts
	Nitrous	Cubic Nitre
	Marine	Sea Salt
	Acetous	A kind of Rochelle Salt
	Crystals of Tartar	Rochelle Salt
	Sedative Salt	Borax.

A less pure ash or saline earthy concrete than the Barrilla, called Kelp, is produced from sea plants cast on the shores of Great Britain.

SALES NEUTRALES.

Neutral Salts may be formed after different modes—by mixing the acid and alkali to saturation, in a sufficient quantity of distilled water; then evaporating the water till a pellicle appear on its surface, or so as to admit the salt to shoot into crystals, as in tartar vitriolat. &c.—by employing mixed substances containing the above principles—by adding one of the substances to a mixed substance containing the other; as in the process of obtaining the nitrous acid, from which process the salt remaining in the retort, if dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, evaporated, and crystallized, will prove to be a vitriolated kali; or, by mixing the vitriolic acid with a saturated solution of vegetable alkali, &c. which will also yield a vitriolated

kali. Salts prepared with vegetable alkali, and vegetable acid, are commonly evaporated to dryness.

Neutral salts are to be decomposed either by forcing off one of the component parts by fire, or dissolving them in water, and adding a substance which will attach itself more to one of the parts than to the other.

If the process of crystallization be regularly performed, each salt invariably assumes a figure peculiar to itself.— Thus the crystals of Glauber's salts are of an hexagonal form ; nitre, an hexagonal prism ; common salt has a cubical shape, &c.

When the crystals of salts are not free from impurities, wash them first with the remaining liquor, then with a little distilled water or rectified spirit of wine.

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.

Water of Acetated Ammonia is the volatile salt neutralized with distilled vinegar. From 2 to 6dr. may be given in fevers, once in 4 or 6 hours, as a diaphoretic and attenuant ; and it is generally administered in slow remittents with two-thirds camphor mixture ; and in rheumatic fevers, with 1dr. or more of the syrup of poppy.

It is commonly called Mindererus's Spirit.

KALI ACETATUM.

Acetated Kali, or the diuretic salt, is composed of vegetable fixed alkali, saturated with the acetous acid or vinegar. It is a cooling deobstruent, and is given in fevers, in doses from 10 to 30gr. once in 3 or 4 hours ; and in larger quantities as a powerful diuretic and moderate purgative. Dr. Lewis recommends from 1 to 2dr. of the fixed alkaline salt, saturated with distilled vinegar, and cor-

rected

rected by the addition of a large spoonful or two of spirit of juniper, as a safe and easy purge in dropsical cases.

KALI TARTARISATUM.

Tartarised Kali is what was lately called soluble tartar. It is a composition of vegetable alkali and crystals of tartar, dissolved in distilled vinegar, and properly neutralized. It is frequently given with rhubarb in the quantity of 30gr. or more. A solution of it from 2 to 6dr. acts as a mild purgative, and it is sometimes ordered in fevers, after the same manner as the acetated kali, mixed up with distilled water or almond milk, with a small portion of syrup of orange peel.

Both the foregoing salts are soluble in vinous spirits, and may be united with oils, gums, and resins. They also render metals soluble in vinous spirits.

KALI VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Kali.—This neutral salt is an union of the vitriolic acid and vegetable fixed alkali remaining after the distillation of the nitrous acid. The crystals are pyramidal hexagons, which keep dry even in moist air: they require a large proportion of water to dissolve them, and are not soluble in vinous spirits. It is given as a febrifuge, and an attenuant, in doses from 10gr. to a dr.—in larger doses, and dissolved in aqueous liquors, it is a gentle cathartic.

NATRON TARTARISATUM.

Tartarised Natron is a neutral composition of fossil and mineral alkali, and the crystals of tartar; and is commonly called *Rochelle Salt*. The form of this salt, and that of

Kali Tartarifatum and Acetatum, are very similar, exhibiting five or six sides of various breadth, and a flat surface at each end. This salt, given from 6dr. to an oz. or more, proves a mild purgative. This and other aperient salts should be administered in a proper quantity of liquid.

NATRON VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Natron.—This is *Glauber's Cathartic Salt*; in which the vitriolic acid is combined with the mineral or fossil alkali. Vide Acidum Muriaticum. This salt forms into hexagonal crystals, does not readily deliquesce, and may be dissolved in an equal weight of water. From 4 to 12dr. properly dissolved in warm water or gruel, is a cooling purge. A smaller dose plentifully diluted with water, acts as a gentle aperient and diuretic.

SAL MURIATICUS, SIVE NATRON MURIATICUM.

Muriatic, Marine, or Common Salt; called also *Sal Gem*, or *Rock Salt*.—It is procured from sea water and salt springs, and is found native in the salt mines of this and many other countries. This neutral salt consists of a peculiar acid, called *marine* or *muriatic*, and a *fossil* or *mineral alkali*, called *natron*. Its crystals are somewhat cubical, and do not dissolve per deliquium, unless fraught with a portion of the Epsom salt, or after having been exposed to a considerable heat. It dissolves in three times its weight of boiling water, and does not concrete again when cold. Sea water on an average yields about one-fortieth part of salt—the salt springs one-fifth or sixth part. Besides the common salt, sea water contains a portion of purging

purging bitter salt; after the crystallization of which there remains a saline substance, pungent in taste, and compounded of marine acid and calcareous earth.

Salt is seldom used medicinally, except in the quantity of a large spoonful or two, or more, as an additional stimulus to opening clysters. We read in the Med. Transf. vol. 1. that a man troubled with bott worms, accompanied with a continued constipation of fourteen days, took 2lb. of common salt dissolved in two quarts of water, within the hour. Its operation was violent to a degree, and many worms were discharged, both upward and downward; the dose was repeated on the third morning, which had the same effect: less doses were taken at intervals, and the person was cured. Dr. Rush orders only 3ogr. of salt to be taken every morning, fasting, against worms; and a tea or table spoonful every day, as a refrigerant, against spitting of blood.

In reference to the briny dose, desperate diseases are said to require desperate cures. It is a well-known fact, that one Postle, of Ingham, in Norfolk, who was troubled with worms to a state of idiotism, was fortunately released from both, by privately swallowing above a pound of white lead and oil, which had been mixed up for paint. Yet one may venture to assert, that the boldest empiric which this *highly-favoured nation* can boast of, would not dare to prescribe a *medicine* of so noxious a quality, were the disease ever so inveterate.

NITRUM PURIFICATUM.

Purified Nitre.—Common nitre or salt petre, is mostly imported from the East Indies. The earth from which it is produced is so strongly impregnated with it, as to taste

taste of it ; and its surface is said to be covered with a fine crust, much resembling a hoary frost. It is prepared in Europe from putrified vegetables and animal substances, alternately stratified with pot ashes and quick-lime, which are first exposed to the air for several months, then laid in water till the salt is dissolved : it is afterwards purified, evaporated, and crystallized.

This salt is composed of vegetable alkali and nitrous acid, and its crystals take the form of prismatic hexagons, which fuse with moderate heat, and do not readily deliquesce. *Vide Acidum Nitrosum.*

It is given in doses from 5 to 30 gr. with equal quantities of gum arabic or sugar well powdered, and dissolved in a cupful of barley water, thin gruel, or the like ; and is administered repeatedly, as a cooling attenuating medicine, in acute fevers, and other inflammatory disorders. Large doses seldom sit easy on the stomach, and it is apt to debilitate and depress hypochondriac and nervous habits ; on which account it is sometimes joined with a few grains of camphor.

ALUMINIS PURIFICATIO.

Purification of Alum.—Alum is a crystallizing salt formed from the vitriolic acid and argillaceous earth. Other acids united with clay earths, will form a salt of the same kind. Fixed or volatile alkali will decompose alum, the vitriolic acid preferring them to clay. It is artificially produced by calcining and exposing certain minerals to the air, and after-

afterwards elixating them by means of water. It dissolves in fourteen times its weight of water, and after due evaporation forms into a semi-transparent crystal of an octagonal figure. By adding chalk, the vitriolic acid quits an adequate portion of the earthy basis, and renders the solution more fit for crystallization.

It is a powerful astringent, and may be exhibited from 2 to 12gr. it has been given up to 30gr. for a dose; but smaller doses repeatedly are preferable. It is best exhibited with the resinous substance, called dragon's blood, or gum kino, gum arabic, spermaceti, or opium. Thus prepared, it has been administered repeatedly in violent uterine and other haemorrhages, and in immoderate secretions. It is also used in colyria and astringent gargles. From 3 to 6gr. of alum and canella alba, with about 1dr. of Peruvian bark, taken 3 or 4 times a day, have prevented the return of obstinate intermittents.

ALUMEN USTUM.

Burnt Alum.—In this process the alum is freed from the moisture retained in its crystalline form, and is used as an escharotic; which mostly leaves a hardness on the part to which it has been applied. By increasing the heat to a certain degree, it parts with its acid, and leaves an insipid white earth, soluble in any kind of acid. Alum is likewise used externally in the form of an aqueous solution, and as an epithem. *Quæ vide.*

MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA.

Vitriolated Magnesia, heretofore called *Sal Catharticus Amarus*, or *Bitter Purging Salt*, and *Epsom Salt*.—It is a compound of magnesia and the vitriolic acid, and was first obtained by evaporating the Epsom purging mineral water; but is now generally procured from the bittern; a liquor that is drained from common salt, or remains after it has been raked from the pans. This liquid is kept for some months in pits made tight with clay, and properly sheltered; and is then evaporated by boiling to crystallization.

This purging salt has a nauseous bitter taste; and when dissolved in the proportion of 2 or 3 dr. to a pint or more of water, operates more powerfully, and in a more easy manner, than twice the quantity in 3 or 4 oz. of water. It may thus be made a tolerable substitute for the purging mineral waters, or sea water. As an efficacious laxative, *vide Infus. Sennæ.*

MAGNESIA ALBA.

White Magnesia.—That which is precipitated with kali, from a solution of Epsom salt, is most pure. Magnesia dissolves in acids to effervescence, but does not burn to lime. It consists of one-half earth, one-fourth fixed air, the rest water. The Epsom salt is principally vitriolic; its basis is a fine absorbent earth, called Magnesia; and the combination is disunited by the following double attraction:

The vitriolic acid quitting the earth, unites with the mild kali, and forms a vitriolated tartar, whilst the magnesia or earthy basis connects itself with the aerial acid or fixed air, which is disengaged from the kali. The vitriolated

lated kali remains afloat in the watery solvent, and the magnesia, with its companion, falls to the bottom.

This powder corrects acidities in the primæ viæ, in the quantities of 10 to 30 gr. and may be given up to a dr. or two, as an aperient. The best vehicle for taking it, is mint water, or some such carminative aqueous liquid.

MAGNESIA USTA.

Burnt Magnesia.—Although deprived of its fixed air, magnesia does not become caustic like calcareous earths; but it has twice the strength of the former. It is thought preferable to the aerated, because it raises not effervescence with the acidities in the stomach: yet many have suffered violent pain from taking it, particularly when not plentifully diluted; whence it may be presumed that it is not entirely free from a caustic quality. The dose is from $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to a dr. which latter quantity is a brisk purge to some habits.

PRÆPARATA E SULPHURE.

Preparations of Sulphur.—Sulphur is a mineral concrete, which melts very readily over the fire, and yields a blueish flame and a suffocating acid fume. It is compounded of the vitriolic acid and phlogiston. The fossil or fictitious sort, which is brought from the sulphur works abroad, and made by the stratifying minerals abounding in vitriolic acid with wood, and setting the latter on fire, is less common than the native, and not so proper for medicinal purposes, being subject to a noxious mixture of arsenical or other metallic substances. The native is dug out of the earth,

earth, or found on its surface, in transparent pieces, of a greenish bright yellow, or a dark grey colour streaked with yellow; the latter of which is a true sulphur vivum. What is sold by that name in the shops, is no more than the dross remaining after the sulphur has been sublimed. Sulphur digested in vitriolic acid is deprived of its phlogiston. It unites with alkaline salts, is soluble in all oils, is immiscible with either water or ardent spirits, except by the interposition of alkaline salts or quick-lime, and may be united with every metal except gold and zinc.—Sulphur restrains the action of antimonial and mercurial preparations—it also renders arsenic less poisonous.

Sulphur is never used internally in its crude state; the sulphur vivum is advantageously used against the Itch, in the form of an ointment.

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI.

Washed Flowers of Sulphur.—This process is intended to cleanse the flowers from a portion of acid, which in large works unavoidably taints them, and to render them less irritating to the stomach and bowels.

Pure sulphur loosens the belly, and promotes insensible perspiration. It is given from a scr. to a dr. in milk or treacle; is frequently joined with nitre, crystals of tartar, and electuary of senna, against the piles; and is used in an ointment, externally, for the cure of the Itch.

KALI SULPHURATUM.

Sulphurated Kali.—This is the *Hepar Sulphuris*, and is perfectly soluble in water, in the proportion of two to one. A solution of a dr. to a pint has been recommended as a wash in cutaneous disorders, and is said to have cured the Itch.

Itch. Small doses from 3 to 6gr. or more, in a large draught of barley water, have been recommended against herpetic and other cutaneous complaints. It has a foetid smell, and a nauseous taste. Bergman, Navier, and others, advise a solution of hepar sulphuris as an antidote to arsenical and other mineral poisons. Most of the metals become soluble in water, by being fused with this sulphurated kali.

OLEUM ET PETROLEUM SULPHURATUM.

Sulphurated Oil and Sulphurated Petroleum.—Particular care is necessary in melting these substances with the oil; it should be done over a slow fire, as they are subject to rise suddenly when near the point of ebullition. *Balsam of Sulphur* was thus prepared, and was formerly in high estimation in disorders of the lungs. Its dose was from 10 to 30gtt. dissolved in honey, and mixed with a pectoral drink; but the present practice has judiciously discarded these hot irritating medicines upon all such occasions.

Petroleum is a common name for various liquid bitumens or mineral oils, which exude from the earth or from rocks. The rock oil or Barbadoes tar, which is petroleum of a thicker consistence, are seldom used, except externally as a discutient, and against numbness or pains in paralytic affections, or chronic rheumatism, mixed with oil in the form of an embrocation or epithem. The Barbadoes tar has been much used externally, as a remedy to incipient white swellings.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

Precipitated Sulphur.—The kali or liver of sulphur, is here decomposed by the attraction of the alkaline salt to the

the vitriolic acid ; from the union of which the sulphur precipitates in the form of a light-coloured yellowish powder. This preparation differs very little in quality from the Flores Sulphuris, except being less powerful in its effect.

PRÆPARATA EX ANTIMONIO.

Preparations of Antimony.—Antimony not being possessed of the general properties of metals, such as malleability, ductility, and fixidity by fire, is called a semi-metal. It is a heavy brittle mineral, of a dark leaden colour, intermingled with shining streaks like needles. That from the mines in Germany, Hungary, and France, is found in lumps mixed with stones and earthy substances, and is separated from them by fusion. That which is found in England is generally mixed with a portion of lead, consequently not so proper for medicinal use.

The production of the fusing process is called crude antimony, which is composed of the metallic part, called regulus of antimony and sulphur. The reguline part is easily separated from the sulphur by calcination, and remains alone in the form of a grey calx, which may be restored to its original reguline state, by fluxing it with charcoal or some other phlogistic matter.

In crude antimony the reguline is intimately blended with the sulphureous part, which renders it altogether mild ; and when levigated is recommended to be taken in doses from 1 scr. to 1 dr. or more, two or three times a day, as an alterative, particularly in leprous and other cutaneous disorders.

Anti-

Antimonial preparations vary in their strength, according to the quantity of nitre employed in the deflagration, or the discharge of the sulphur.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.

Calcined Antimony.—In this the quantity of nitre is not only sufficient to consume the sulphur, but also to destroy the inflammable principle of the regulus, and to reduce it almost to an inert calx. It may be perfectly cleansed from any reguline portion by washing, as directed in separating the earthy powders from their grosser parts. This preparation was formerly recommended as a gentle diaphoretic in fevers and inflammatory disorders, in doses from 10 to 30gr. repeatedly; but in the present practice, James's powder, and other more active antimonials are preferred.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM.

Muriated Antimony.—This preparation, formerly called *Butter of Antimony* and *Antimonial Caustic*, is a solution of the metallic part of the antimony with the marine acid of the salt; the natron or mineral alkali of which had been disengaged by the vitriolic acid. It should be observed, that the solution will not well take place with the marine acid in its liquid form; and that the antimony thus united comes over into the receiver in appearance like butter.

It is a caustic, but not much in use at present, and was formerly made with equal parts of corrosive sublimate and crude antimony. In which process, the muriatic acid of the sublimate united and rose with the reguline part of the antimony, and the antimonial sulphur remained in the retort with the quicksilver. This residuum being sublimed in a coated matrass, with an open fire, produced a deep

red spiculated mass, called *Cinnabar of Antimony*, an indeterminate compound of sulphur and quicksilver. The vapours in the latter process are extremely noxious ; and should the retort burst, the life of the operator would be in great danger.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM.

Tartarised Antimony is a preparation more generally known by its former title of *Emetic Tartar*. The acid of tartar in solution, is made to take up a quantity of the metallic part of the antimony ; the water saturated therewith is then sufficiently evaporated, and set by to crystallize. Emetic tartar is sometimes prepared from the glass of antimony ; also from Algeroth's powder, which is the precipitated solution of the Antimon. Muriatic. by the addition of water.

The dose, as an emetic, is from 1 to 5 gr. as an alternative and diaphoretic, from an eighth to one half of a gr. It is given repeatedly in the latter quantities, in the beginning of remittent fevers, joined with a few gr. of sugar, or some testaceous powder ; and with 10 or more gr. of nitre, in inflammatory disorders. The French prescribe it *en lavage* (that is, a moderate dose well diluted in barley water, or some thin liquid) and give it in very small portions every half hour, till it acts either by vomiting or by stool. This they do particularly, at the attack of bilious fevers ; at which period of the disease, they most commonly join a due portion of it with tamarinds, manna, or purging salts, dissolved in ptisan or barley water, in order to clear the first passages ; by which means the disease is frequently removed in its first stage.

The best mode of giving it to children, is in solution, in the proportion of a gr. to an oz. of water, with enough

of sugar to sweeten it: A tea spoonful or two may be taken every half hour, till the patient vomits. It is thus made to answer in fevers, and when the stomach is loaded with phlegm, or the lungs with mucus; and it should be repeated according to the necessity of the case, and the strength of the patient.

Tartarized antimony duly prepared and properly managed, will produce all the good effects of Dr. James's powder, or any other antimonial.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM.

Vitrified Antimony.—Antimony is thus reduced to a glassy state by the force of fire only. It is too active a preparation for internal use by itself; yet if combined with wax or resins, it may be safely given in small quantities. It is the basis of the antimonial wine.

Vitrified antimony, melted over a gentle fire with a ninth part of yellow wax, and kept stirring for about half an hour, forms a snuff-coloured powder, called *Cerated Glass of Antimony*; which has long been esteemed a useful medicine in Dysenteries. The dose, from 2 to 3gr. up to 20, repeatedly, according to the strength of the patient. It commonly acts by vomiting or by stool; yet has sometimes effected a cure without occasioning any evacuation.

CROCUS ANTIMONII.

Crocus of Antimony.—In this process the antimonial sulphur is deflagrated with the nitre in such proportion, as to leave the reguline part extremely active, and quite unsafe as a medicine in its present form. The salt is added to assist the fusion. The antimonial wine was formerly made with the crocus—it is now prepared with the glass of antimony.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

Antimonial Powder.—Antimony calcined with hartshorn in a reverberatory furnace becomes a mild preparation, similar in its nature and effect to Dr. James's powder. It is a calx intimately blended with the residuum, or absorbent earth of the hartshorn. Given from 3 to 6gr. particularly if joined with a quarter of a gr. of powdered opium, it acts as an alterative and diaphoretic; in larger doses, as an emetic and laxative. It has frequently proved of use in inflammatory fevers of the rheumatic kind, by repeating the dose once in six or eight hours, or according to the state of the disorder, and strength of the patient.

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM.

Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.—In this preparation the caustic alkali having deprived the antimony of its sulphur, forms a hepar sulphuris, which intimately mixes with water; but upon the acid being added, an union takes place immediately with that and the alkali, the sulphur is let loose and precipitated, and the water is impregnated with the vitriolated kali.

The quantity of reguline particles which this medicine unavoidably contains is uncertain; therefore it should be taken at first in small doses, from 3 to 6gr. It is chiefly used as an alterative and diaphoretic, in cutaneous disorders.

Equal parts of this sulphur and calomel, intimately rubbed together in a glass mortar, are esteemed an excellent alterative in venereal and other eruptions; in doses from 3 to 6, 8, or 10gr. twice a day, with a very small portion of opium, and made into pills with Conf. Cynosbat.

It is to be observed, that this precipitate, in the quantity of 4 or 5gr. will prove emetic, if taken on an empty stomach.

ARGEN-

ARGENTUM NITRATUM.

Nitrated Silver.—Excepting gold, silver endures fire more than all other metals, and may be freed from extraneous substances by fire; more particularly by adding lead, which accelerates its calcination, and thereby promotes its separation. Silver dissolves in pure nitrous acid, and this solution exsiccated, is what was heretofore called *Lunar Caustic*. It is generally used to keep down fungous flesh in wounds and ulcers, by moderately touching their edges.

PRÆPARATA E FERRO.

Preparations of Iron.—Iron is seldom found in a malleable state, but as a calx or earth, which is reducible to iron by adding charcoal or phlogiston. It is calcined with more ease than any other metal, and unites with every metal except lead and mercury. It is soluble in all acids, and is corroded into a rust or calx, by the moisture of the air, or rather by the action of the aerial acid. Its calx may be revived by fusion with sulphur, or any inflammable matter. Dissolved in vitriolic acid it produces inflammable air, by means of which an extraordinary phenomenon has of late been frequently held forth to the amazement of the public at large; the principles of which, the philosophical part of the world were long since well acquainted with; but it remained for more adventurous men to bring them

into action. Sulphur unites with iron in preference to all other metals; and iron precipitates all other metals excepting zinc. Iron fixed, or hardened by means of animal or vegetable coal, forms steel, which is not so proper for medicinal use as in the softer state.

The medicinal virtues of these metals are indeterminate, their action being different in different habits, and under opposite circumstances. They are aperient or astringent, they promote or suppress the secretions; but their principal effects are those of constringing the solids and quickening the circulation of the fluids; consequently their use ought to be confined to relaxed and phlegmatic constitutions. When an acid prevails in the first passages, the rust of iron, or crude filings finely powdered, are most suitable, otherwise the saline preparations are to be preferred; the acid solvent reducing the iron to an absolute calx, by attaching itself to the alkaline basis of the animal juices.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE.

Ammoniacal Iron.—In this operation the spiritus ammoniacæ will first arise, which should be caught in a receiver; then the white flowers which are useless, at length rise the deep orange-coloured flowers, which is the intended result of this operation, and an indeterminate compound of ferrum and sal ammoniacus. The success of this process depends upon the heat being quickly raised to a force equal to the carrying up a sufficient quantity of the iron.

It is like all other preparations of iron, a deobstruent and corroborant, but perhaps has no better effect than the subsequent simple preparation, although the creature of an elaborate process. The dose is from 3 to 15 or 20gr. in form of a bolus.

FERRI

FERRI RUBIGO.

Rust of Iron.—This preparation is thought preferable to those made by a strong fire, and is frequently given in chlorosis, joined with aromatic powder, in doses from 5 to 30gr. but all preparations of iron answer best in small doses, which should rather be repeated than enlarged.—The following formula was much prescribed by the late Dr. Hugh Smith against hypochondriac and epileptic complaints; it has also proved successful against worms, in weak and relaxed habits, and as an emmenagogue. R. Conf. of sea wormwood 1 oz. rust of iron half an oz. Conf. of Arum 2dr. syr. of orange peel enough to form an electuary. The dose, the bigness of a nutmeg night and morning, occasionally interposing Rhubarb, or some laxative medicine.

FERRUM TARTARISATUM.

Tartarised Iron is an elegant preparation of iron, and is said to have taken effect after all others have failed; the supersaturated salt being supposed to render the metal more soluble in the animal fluids, but with what truth is not clearly ascertained. Mons. Malouin says, it may be given from 10gr. to a dr. once or twice a day, in ptisan or broth, but 30gr. are the extent.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Iron—the former *Salt of Steel*.—Purified green vitriol is generally substituted for this salt; which may be known by the crystals taking a brownish cast. This is a solution of iron in diluted vitriolic acid, evaporated and set by to crystallize; and the vapour being inflammable air, is consequently deleterious. Like the rest of the me-

dicines of this class, it accelerates the circulation of the fluids, relieves obstructions, strengthens the tone of the fibres, and destroys worms.

On some occasions it is best exhibited in a liquid form, largely diluted, in the proportion of 10gr. to a pint or more of water, and given in repeated moderate draughts, with proper exercise, after the manner of taking Chalybeate Waters. It may be taken in doses from 3gr. to 20, and is often given as a tonic and deobstruent, with myrrh and extract of bark. Large doses of chalybeate medicines are apt to occasion sickness and purging. Vide Tinct. Myrrh.

PRÆPARATA EX HYDRARGYRO.

Preparations of Quicksilver.—Quicksilver is an opake silver-coloured metallic substance. It is either found in its fluid form, or in different kinds of ores; but more particularly in that ore which goes by the name of Native Cinnabar; and is found in the mines of Hungary, Spain, and the Indies. Nitrous acid dissolves it, vitriolic acid corrodes it, and the marine acid, in its liquid state, scarcely touches it; yet the latter may be united with it in the form of a fume. It has little or no effect in the crude state, but will act powerfully when divided by earthy, unctuous, resinous, and other substances; or combined with acids. Its action is restrained when divided by sulphur. It is easily carried over by distillation in its fluid form

form, and with a moderate and continued heat may be calcined into a reddish powder, formerly called *Præcipitate per se*, now calcined mercury. It may be combined with all metallic substances, except iron.

HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS.

Purified Quicksilver.—Iron not having the least affinity to mercury, is most useful in purifying it from any other metallic substance, by its inclination to attach itself to the extraneous matter. Quicksilver is frequently adulterated with bismuth and lead; the latter of which may be known by its communicating a sweetish taste to vinegar. It was formerly much used in its fluid state, as a remedy for the asthma, and in obstinate constipations of the bowels, but with very doubtful effect.

Most of the following mercurial preparations are more or less combined with acids, and are proportionably more or less violent in their action: others are subtly divided by earthy, viscid, unctuous, and other substances, or calcined by heat, &c. From which comminution of particles they are enabled to enter the circulation, and by a particular stimulus, promote the different secretions, more especially that of the salivary glands, whether received by the absorbent vessels of the alimentary canal, or those of the skin.

Calomel and other active mercurials, for a length of time, had been chiefly employed in the cure of venereal, glandular, cutaneous, and other chronic diseases; but Drs. Clarke, Hamilton, and a few other ingenious men have proved their efficacy in the early stage of acute inflammatory complaints, such as hepatitis, phrenitis, pleuritis, &c. when exhibited freely, both with and without opium, in repeated doses, agreeable to the violence of the disease,

and

and the strength of the constitution—vide Calomelas.— Joined with camphor and opium they have also had a great good effect in spasmodic complaints; and with squill and the aromatic powder, much service has followed their use in anasarcaous swellings, &c.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS.

Acetated Quicksilver.—By the greater attraction of the kali to the nitrous acid, the quicksilver which was previously dissolved, is let fall in the form of a calx. This precipitate, after having been washed till perfectly insipid, is then dissolved in the acetous acid, evaporated, and set by to crystallize. This mercurial salt is the mildest of the saline kind, and is said to be the basis of Keyser's alterative and anti-venereal pill. From 1 to 6gr. are given twice in a day, made into a pill or two with the crumb of bread.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS.

Calcined Quicksilver.—This tedious process will be hastened by using a wide-mouthed, flat-bottomed glass body; by means of which, air, which is essentially necessary to calcination, will be more freely admitted. This medicine, with a small portion of opium, is highly esteemed as an alterative and a diaphoretic, and in a confirmed lues.

From $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2gr. with $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of opium, made into a pill with the crumb of white bread, may be given every night at bed time, with a draught of decoct. sarsæ or hordei; a full quart of which is generally taken in the day and night.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA.

Quicksilver with Chalk.—In this medicine, lately called *Mercurius Alkalizatus*, the mercury is subtly divided by triture,

ture, and united by an absorbent earth. If duly prepared without an intermedium, it proves an useful alternative, and is given against cutaneous and venereal disorders, in doses from 5 to 20 gr. To prevent affecting the mouth, it is sometimes joined with a small quantity of rhubarb. It is certain that this preparation is rendered less active by diminishing the quantity of acid in the primæ viæ.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

Muriated Quicksilver.—Here the vitriolic acid quits the dried mass, and unites itself with the fossile alkali, or natron of the sea salt; the acid of which, in the form of a fume, attaches itself to, and dissolves the calx of the quicksilver; which matter, by gradually increasing the heat, is sublimed into a white crystalline mass, and adheres to the upper part of the cucurbit. The vitriolic acid remains, united with the natron or alkaline basis of the sea salt, at the bottom of the vessel.

This preparation, formerly called *Mercurius Corrosivus Sublimatus*, is a strong poison, and till lately was thought too acrid to be used internally. It is now frequently given in small doses, from a $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr. dissolved in a spoonful or two of brandy or phlegm spirit, and joined with a few drops of Tinct. Opii, once or twice a day; drinking with each dose half a pint at least of barley water, sarsaparilla decoction, or such like soft diluting drink; plentiful draughts of which are necessarily taken with and after each dose, to guard against its griping corrosive quality. It is a very useful mercurial alterative, and is extremely serviceable, from its quick effect, as a previous medicine to check the rapid symptoms of the lues; but must not be confided in as an efficacious remedy for a con-

firmed

firmed pox. It also promotes the cure of leprous and other eruptive complaints, and is sometimes successfully applied externally, in the form of a diluted solution, in the proportion of from 3 to 6 or 8 gr. in a pint of water, or mixed with an oz. or 2 of Ungt. Adipis Suillæ. In scorbutic and relaxed habits it will be proper to give from $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr. to a dr. of the peruvian bark twice a day, during the course of this as well as every other mercurial alterative; and to keep the bowels in a regular state.

CALOMELAS.

Calomel.—In this preparation it is absolutely necessary, that the ingredients be perfectly united by trituration before sublimation is begun; and every caution is requisite to guard the eyes and mouth of the operator from the lighter particles of the sublimate arising in the process.—The corrosive quality of the muriated mercury is abated, in proportion to the quantity of fresh mercury that is combined with the acid and corrosive quality of the sublimate.

This white mercurial saline substance, formerly called *Mercurius dulcis*, is also much used as an alterative, in small doses from $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr. to 2 gr. once or twice a day, in the diseases before-mentioned; and from 3 to 8 or 10 gr. joined with a moderate dose of rhubarb, it proves an efficacious purge to worms and bowel obstructions. A pill with 1 gr. of calomel, 2 of sulph. antimon. præcip. and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a gr. of opium, taken once or twice a day, has proved an excellent alterative in venereal and glandular complaints. From 3 to 5 gr. joined with the same quantity or more of camphor, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr. of opium, have been administered repeatedly with great success, in the early stage of a pleurisy, and have rendered repeated bleedings unnecessary.

HYDRAR-

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS.

Mild Muriated Quicksilver.—This is what was formerly called *Mercurius dulcis præcipitatus*; and is again introduced into practice by M. Schrele, under the name of *Mercurius Dulcis*; in which the solution of quicksilver being mixed with the solution of sea salt, a double attraction immediately takes place. The acid of the salt quitting its alkaline basis, attaches itself to the quicksilver, and precipitates with it in the form of a white calx; whilst the nitrous acid unites itself to the alkaline basis of the sea salt, and remains suspended in the fluid; which after due evaporation yields a cubic nitre.

This medicine is given as an alterative only, in the same dose as calomel, and for the same purposes; and is thought to render the tedious process of making the latter quite needless.

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA.

White Calx of Quicksilver.—Corrosive sublimate consists of mercury united with a large proportion of marine acid; in the preparation of calomel or mercurius dulcis, it is dulcified or rendered mild, by adding as much mercury as will satiate the superabundant acid; whereas in this process, all the acid which is not satiated is separated.—The fixed alkali unites with the marine acid of the sublimate, and with the same acid borrowed from the ammoniacal salt; by which means the volatile alkali is disengaged, and the mercury being deprived of its acid, is precipitated. The salt ammoniacus is both necessary to the solution of the sublimate, and to the whiteness of the precipitate.

This preparation is chiefly used in ointments, being too acrid for internal use.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE.

Sulphurated Quicksilver.—By continued trituration the sulphur divides the quicksilver into small particles, and is intimately blended therewith. This is the *Æthiops Mineralis*, which is prescribed in cutaneous diseases, and joined with small portions of rhubarb, is given against worms. The dose of the *Æthiops* may be from 10 to 40gr. twice a day. Many of the faculty are of opinion, that this preparation passes through the alimentary canal without being taken up by the absorbent vessels; but it is a known fact, that in relaxed and watery habits both this and the following medicine have produced ptialism.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER.

Red Sulphurated Quicksilver.—This process has a more immediate and intimate effect than the foregoing; but care must be taken not to hasten the operation, for fear of a burst. This is the *Cinnabaris Factitia*, which was lately esteemed an efficacious medicine in cutaneous diseases, and in gouty, rheumatic, and epileptic cases; but it is supposed never to be active, except by having lost a portion of its sulphur; which is the case when it is used as a fumigation against venereal ulcers in the nose, fauces, &c. The mercury is then resolved into a fume, and blended in part with a volatile vitriolic acid, derived from the sulphur. It is also a factitious vermillion, and is used as a pigment.

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER.

Red Nitrated Quicksilver, or Red Precipitate.—The nitrous acid is here used as a menstruum in reducing the mercury to a calx; and the fire being increased to a greater degree of heat, changes the calx into red crystals: which

which the small addition of mutriatic acid renders more bright and sparkling.

This preparation, by reason of its corrosive nature, is only used as an escharotic; and is applied for the purpose of forming a new surface, by eroding the foul parts, callous edges, and loose flesh of ulcers. It is often adulterated with minium, which gives it a dark hue, and may easily be discovered by the sweetish taste which it imparts to vinegar.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS.

Vitriolated Quicksilver, formerly called *Turpeth Mineral*, and *Mercurius Emeticus Flavus*.—It is quicksilver dissolved in the vitriolic acid, calcined by the force of fire, and afterwards well washed. This preparation is of a strong acid nature, and is seldom used as an alterative. It is principally prescribed as a brisk emetic, in doses from 1 to 4gr.; but there are other remedies of the alterative and emetic kind, which are less violent, more safe, and equally efficacious.

PRÆPARATA EX PLUMBO.

Preparations of Lead.—Lead is found in mines in this and several other countries. It is one of the heaviest of metals, melts in a moderate heat, and calcines easier than any other metal. It dissolves readily in nitrous acid, but with difficulty in the vitriolic; wines, vinous spirits, and vegetable acids, in part dissolve it. Its calces are soluble by heat in expressed oils, from which are formed unguents, cerates, and plaisters. Pure water has no effect on lead,

but

but waters impregnated with acid, or with neutral salt, may acquire a noxious quality, by being lodged in leaden vessels or cisterns, or in passing through leaden pipes.

Reduced to an ash coloured calx by fire, it forms *plumbum ustum*; exposed to a stronger heat it becomes first yellow, then red, and is called *minium* or *red lead*. If the fire in this process be suddenly raised to a great heat, the calx appears like oil; which, when cooling, gives a soft, flaky, yellowish, or reddish substance, called *Litharge*; and if urged with a still stronger fire, it vitrifies.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

Water of Acetated Litharge.—Litharge is the calx of lead fused by a hasty fire. It is also produced in the purification of silver from lead, and in the refining of gold and silver, by means of that metal; whence it is called litharge of silver and litharge of gold. It is either of a pale or deep colour, according to the degree of heat it has sustained.

This water, as it is here called, is the former *Acetum Lithargyrites* of the Edinb. Disp. it is a solution of the Litharge in distilled vinegar; which is an improvement of Goulard's Extract, being less incumbered with the Litharge in the boiling, and equally impregnating the vinegar.

CERUSSA ACETATA.

Acetated Cerusse.—Cerusse is prepared from thin plates of lead, repeatedly exposed to the steams of vinegar, till they become eroded into a white powder, which is a calx of lead. This powder, tied up in a piece of muslin, and sprinkled lightly on running, or excoriated parts, is moderately cooling and drying.

The

The acetated cerusse is vinegar saturated with cerusse, evaporated and crystallized. It formerly went under the name of *Saccharum Saturni*, or sugar of lead. From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 and 2gr. with $\frac{1}{4}$ or more of a gr. of opium have been repeatedly and successfully prescribed, as a styptic in uterine and other haemorrhages. But the use of such medicines internally, require the greatest caution ; lead, in all shapes, being extremely noxious to the stomach and bowels, and to the nervous system.

PRÆPARATUM E STANNO.

Preparation of Tin.—Tin is the lightest of all metals, its specific gravity, with respect to gold, being as 3 to 8. It melts very readily, and calcines to a light greyish powder, its proper menstruum is aqua regia, or a mixture of nitrous and marine acid ; other mineral acids may be made to act upon it in part—vegetable acids corrode it. Much has been said against its medical use, on account of its affinity to arsenic, the garlic smell of which is emitted from its fumes, but the large doses repeatedly administered by Dr. Alston, of from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to an ounce, clearly prove, either that the quantity of arsenic therein contained is too insignificant, or that it is too intimately combined therewith to do any great harm.

STANNUM PULVERATUM.

Powdered Tin.—The tin is here slightly calcined, but some prefer the raspings or filings to the calx or powder, however prepared. The powder has been given to chil-

dren two or three times a-day with treacle, in doses from 10 to 40gr. and to adults from 1 to 2 or 3dr. or more. It was formerly given against hysterical and other nervous complaints, but is now chiefly exhibited, with intervening purgatives, against worms.

PRÆPARATA E ZINCO.

Preparations of Zinc.—Zinc is a heavy semi-metal, resembling lead in colour, and is obtained from *Lapis Calaminaris*, its ore, by sublimation. It melts in a red heat, and, when air is admitted, flames and sublimes into white downy flowers; but, when the air is excluded, with a stronger heat it sublimes in a metallic form. It is soluble in all kind of acids, more particularly in that of sugar; and, as is the case with gold, sulphur does not touch it.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM.

Calcined Zinc.—Zinc being thus deprived of its phlogiston or connecting medium, the calx or flowers adhere to the sides of the crucible. This preparation is thought preferable to tutty, pompholix, or any other impure sublimates of the kind, or even to its native ore, calamine, for medicinal purposes. It has been lately prescribed in epileptic cases, and other spasmotic affections, in doses of 2gr. and gradually increased to 6gr. or more, twice a day; but its effects are too uncertain to be depended upon.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Zinc, or *White Vitriol*, is a metallic salt formed of zinc and vitriolic acid; and when, by the addition of volatile

volatile alkali to a solution of this salt in water, it turns blue, or with a solution of galls it takes a purplish black colour, it gives sure marks of its containing copper or iron, and of its being adulterated. This preparation is a solution of white vitriol in diluted vitriolic acid, exhaled and crystallized. Thus purified, it is far preferable to the common white vitriol, which frequently contains metallic impurities. The vitriolic acid is probably intended to prevent a decomposition of the metallic salt, which is not unlikely to be the case, when dissolved in so great a proportion of water.

From 10 to 20gr. dissolved in water, it operates mildly and quickly as an emetic; which, on account of its immediate effect, is a useful remedy where poison has been swallowed. It is said to have been lately administered, with good effect, in doses from $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 or 2gr. in the chin-cough, and other spasmodic complaints. It has long been found serviceable, as an astringent and tonic collyrium for weak eyes; and by injection, for the relief of the fluor albus, gleets, and seminal weaknesses, in the proportion of 1 dr. to a pint.

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ.

Distilled Waters.—The flavour and virtues of plants chiefly exist in their essential oils; which being disengaged by maceration, and dissolved in water or spirit, rise with the vapour. Substances strongly possessed of warmth, pungency, scent, and flavour, are the general subjects of

this process; whereas purging emetic, astringent, bitter, sweet, cooling, emollient, and nutritious qualities, cannot be conveyed over the helm. The number of distilled waters is greatly reduced, the most efficacious only being retained. They are principally used as vehicles to more active medicines.

AQUA DISTILLATA.

Distilled Water is freed from earthy, saline, or other extraneous matter, and is better suited to the purposes of pharmacy, than common water.

AQUA ANETHI.

Dill-seed Water.—The dill is a strong smelling umbelliferous plant, a native of Spain, but grows in our gardens. The leaves are finely divided, and its flowers are yellow; the seeds of a pale yellowish colour, convex and flat, and nearly of an oval form. The seeds are better calculated for distillation than any other part of the plant; they are warm and pungent, but not very agreeable to the taste, and yield an aromatic smell.

AQUA CINNAMONI.

Cinnamon Water.—Cinnamon is the inner bark of a beautiful laurel tree, which grows in the island of Ceylon, and in other parts of the East Indies. It has a warm pungent aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell, and possesses a grateful cordial astringency. The substance is sometimes used in powder to assist and correct cold astringents, in the quantity of from 3 to 5gr. or more for a dose, and has been taken in doses of 10gr. in a debilitated state of the intestines from continued diarrheas. A drop or two of the essential oil,

sheathed

sheathed with mucilage or sugar, is an excellent stomachic and cordial, when the appetite is lost, or the stomach is too weak to retain its contents; it also gives relief in hiccoughs, arising from irritability. This water is strongly impregnated with the cordial astringent virtues of the spice.

AQUA FOENICULLI.

Fennel Water.—Fennel water is diuretic and carminative; the seeds of this plant also are preferred to every other part.

Fæniculum dulce, or sweet fennel, is a well known plant. The seeds are long, narrow, and generally crooked, and of a pale yellowish colour; they do not arrive at the perfection in England which they do in Germany, from whence the shops are chiefly supplied. This kind of fennel has a strong aromatic smell, and a warm pungent sweetish flavour.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

Peppermint Water.—It contains the extreme pungency of the plant, warms the stomach, and relieves flatulency. Vide Ol. Essent.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

Spearmint Water strengthens the stomach, and checks nausea or sickness, arising from cold viscid phlegm. The infusion is also an useful medicine. Vide Ol. Essent.

AQUA PIMENTO.

All-spice Water is a warm stomachic, and serves most of the good purposes of waters drawn from the more costly spices.

Pimento, Jamaica-pepper, or Allspice, is the dried spicy berry of a large tree of the myrtle kind, which grows in

the mountainous parts of Jamaica. Its essential oil sinks in water, and resembles in flavour a mixture of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs.

AQUA PULEGII.

Pennyroyal Water is generally prescribed as a vehicle for medicines of the antispasmodic and deobstruent tribe. Pennyroyal has a warm pungent aromatic taste, with a strong smell, and is much given in infusion, as an aperient and deobstruent in hysterical complaints, and uterine obstructions. Vide Ol. Essential.

AQUA ROSÆ.

Rose Water possesses the agreeable odour and flavour of the flower, but neither the opening quality of the damask, nor the astringency of the red rose, will rise in distillation. Vide Conserva Rosæ.

SPIRITUS DITILLATI.

Distilled Spirits.—Spirit rises with less degree of heat than water, and the more slow the process the more it is freed from phlegm. But although spirit of wine is the most powerful solvent of essential oils, they are known, in some instances, to be too ponderous to mix and rise together with the spirit, on which account the virtues of some plants are more equally imparted to water. The difference proceeds from the spirit not being susceptible of so great

great a degree of heat as water; it being proved that spirit of wine will boil with 1-5th less heat than water.

ALKOHOL.

Highly Rectified Spirit.—The kali, or alkaline salt, imbibes the remaining phlegm, and the disagreeable unctuous matter of the spirit, and carries them down to the bottom of the vessel. A few particles of the kali will be apt to rise, which may be prevented by adding a small piece of burnt allum, the acid of which unites with the kali, and forms a vitriolated kali, which remains in the cucurbit. The true specific gravity of alkohol is, to that of distilled water, as 815 to 1000; whereas that of rectified spirit is as 835 to 1000.

Rectified Spirit of Wine contains in 100 parts 95 of alkohol and 5 of phlegm, and a pound, by measure, should weigh 13 oz. Rectified spirits are applied as menstrua to extract the virtues of medicines, are the same from whatever subjects they are obtained, are separable from aqueous fluids by a heat less than boiling water, and dissolve essential oils; but expressed oils sink in them.

Spiritus Vinosus Gallicus, or the vinous spirit, called brandy, properly diluted, and occasionally taken, is a pleasant useful cordial, but when habitually drank, will surely prove a destructive poison. Applied by itself, or moderately diluted with water, it dissipates the heat from inflamed parts without repelling the humour, which is not always the case with Goulard water, and other aqueous preparations.

Spiritus Vinosus Tenuior.—Proof spirit of wine contains 55 parts of alkohol, and 45 of distilled water in 100 parts, and its specific gravity is as 930 to 1000 of distilled water.

That which is prepared with rectified spirit and distilled water, is a more pure and certain menstruum than the *proof spirit*, which is drawn from various fermented liquors.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI.

Vitriolic Spirit of Æther is the *dulcified spirit of vitriol* of the last dispensatory. This preparation is a combination of the vitriolic acid with spirit of wine. In the continued process, the volatilized acid becomes sated with the inflammable oily matter of the spirit, the compound of which proves a bituminous sulphureous mass. This spirit differs only from the following æther, by the acid being more predominant, and less intimately combined with the vinous spirit. In this, as well as other processes of like nature, the acid should be added to the spirit of wine in small quantities, and each addition should be well incorporated. *Vide Ol. Vitriolicum Æthericum*.

It promotes perspiration and urine, and abates spasmodic complaints; in fact, it is not much inferior in virtues to the Spirit, Æther, Vitriolic. Comp. or Hoffman's celebrated Anodyne Mineral Liquor. The dose is from 20 to 60gts; or more.

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS.

Vitriolic Æther.—The caustic alkali is here used to take up the portion of vitriolic acid not intimately mixed in the preceding composition, by which means the smell and flavour are corrected. Were the mild alkali to be used for this purpose, the separation of its fixed air would endanger the bursting of the vessel.

Æther is the most volatile and inflammable of all fluids; its specific lightness, with respect to alkohol, is as 7 to 8.

It

It powerfully dissolves oils, balsams, and resins, and is a particular solvent of caoutchouc or the elastic resin. Applied externally to the afflicted part, it relieves the head and jaw ach, and eases most pains of the spasmodic kind. Internally in doses, from 1 scr. to a dr. or more, it relieves gouty, rheumatic, and hysterical complaints, also convulsive disorders. The best mode of exhibiting it is, with a tea-spoonful of brandy in a cup of camphor mixture.

A composition has lately been obtruded upon the public, as being preferable to all others of the æther kind; but it is evident, that its supreme excellence consists only in the extravagant profit which it yields to the proprietor; and that the trick of colouring gives it the distinctive mark.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

Spirit of Nitrous Æther.—The acid must be almost imperceptibly added to the spirit, for fear of violent ebullition; the same will also happen from changing the order of mixture. This is the *dulcified spirit of nitre*, which has been long held in great esteem, as a diuretic and cooling febrifuge. It may be given from 20 to 60gtt. or more repeatedly, in some smooth convenient vehicle; such as barley water, &c.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

Spirit of Ammonia.—The marine acid of the ammonia is here taken up by the kali, and the volatile alkali being set free, unites itself by distillation with the spirit of wine. Pot-ashes, by possessing in part a caustic quality, renders the preparation more pungent than if made with prepared kali, which is not so certain in its stimulating effects; it admits of more regular effervescence with acids. This, and the following

following spirit are strong stimulants to the nervous system, and are useful in lethargic, paralytic, hysterical, and epileptic complaints. The dose, from 1 scr. to 2, or more, according to its strength, in water or any other such vehicle. The volatile salt and spirit of ammonia are the purest of all this kind of medicine.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FOETIDUS.

Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia.—The addition of the fœtid gum is thought to improve the foregoing medicine, by giving it a more powerful agency in spasmodic asthmas, and other nervous complaints. The dose is the same.

The following spirits are seldom exhibited by themselves, but mostly as auxiliaries to other remedies; or, by their warmth, to correct and render saline and other draughts, mixtures, &c. more grateful to the stomach. Some of them are taken by way of cordial in the quantity of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or more; but great caution is necessary in such practices.

SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Aniseed is an elegant cordial stomachic medicine. For Anisum vide Ol. Essential. Anisi.

Angelica is a large umbelliferous plant, with hollow jointed stalks, and indented oval pointed leaves, set in pairs, containing a milky juice, with channelled ribs on the upper side. The seeds are white or pale coloured, rather oval, flat on one side—convex, and marked with three ridges on the other. The root is long and thick, outwardly brown

brown and juicy. This plant is a native of the northern parts of Europe, but the Spanish sort is preferred. Every part, when fresh, yields a sweet fragrant smell, and a pleasant bitterish galing taste, but soon loses its flavour. The root is most efficacious, and sugar is its best preservative, with which it makes an agreeable sweetmeat.

SPIRITUS CARUI.

Spirit of Carraway is drawn from the seeds of the plant, and is an excellent stomachic. For Caruon, vide Ol. Effen.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI, PIMENTO, ET NUCIS MOSCHATÆ.

Spirit of Cinnamon, Pimento, and Nutmeg, are agreeable cordials and carminatives. For the two former, vide the distilled waters.

Nux Moschata, Myristica, or Nutmeg, is the kernel of a roundish nut, produced from a tree growing in the East Indies, and much resembling a pear tree; mace is its reticulated covering. It has also a soft fleshy outside covering, which, when the nut is ripe, shoots off spontaneously, like that of a walnut. Both nutmeg and mace are well known warm aromatic spices:

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Juniper.—This spirit has the same warm carminative virtues, with the addition of a diuretic quality. For Juniper, vide Ol. Essential.

SPIRITUS PULEGII, MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS, ET SATIVÆ.

The Spirits of Pennyroyal, Pepper and Spear Mint, are carminative, stomachic, and antispasmodic. Vide their respective waters, and essential oils.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Horseradish is serviceable in phlegmatic constitutions; it is stimulating, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

Raphanus Rusticanus, or horse-radish, is a perennial plant, with long large leaves, indented at the edges; it is cultivated in the gardens, both for medicinal and culinary uses, but rarely perfects its seeds, it is therefore propagated from transverse cuttings of the roots. The root only is used, which has a penetrating pungency, both in taste and smell. An infusion of it with bruised mustard seed, either in wine or boiling water, acts as a stimulant and diuretic, and is often prescribed, with success, against dropsical and paralytic complaints. It is also an antiscorbutic.

SPIRITUS RORISMARINI.

Spirit of Rosemary is chiefly used as a perfume, but is sometimes ordered in doses, from 1 to 2dr. in nervous and spasmodic complaints. It is the solvent in the *linimentum saponis*. For Rosemary, vide Ol. Essēn.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ.

Spirit of Lavender is also of use, both as a perfume and a medicine, and is prescribed in the same doses, and on the like occasions with rosemary. For Spiritus Lavendulæ Compositus, vide Tinct. Lavendul. Compos.

DECOCTA ET INFUSA.

Decoctions and Infusions.—Water extracts the active principles of the following preparations, and heat quickens, and
in

in some cases, increases its action ; but it is apt to dissipate the finer parts of some subjects, unless performed in covered vessels. Dried vegetables in general are allowed to yield more of their virtues, than those that are fresh. Water, by decoction, will extract also the gelatinous parts of animal substances, and will take up a portion of the calcined calcareous earths. Water, when cold, dissolves a certain quantity of salts ; if heated it takes up more, which surplus separates as the liquor cools, and when quite cold it retains no more than it would do before the application of heat. It unites with gummy substances until it is deprived of fluidity, readily extracts the gummy and saline parts of vegetables, and, in some cases, partakes of the resinous and oily principles, particularly when they are intimately connected with the former.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI.

Decoction of Hartshorn has an absorbent, and rather an astringent quality ; it is therefore generally ordered as a common drink in fevers attended with fluxes. Calcined hartshorn is not preferable to the calx of any kind of bone, except that the former is cleaner and whiter. *Vide Cornu Cervi Ustum.*

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ.

Decoction of Cinchona, or Peruvian Bark.—Although Bergins prefers the infusion of bark to the decoction, practice has proved, in this country, that neither of those preparations can be depended upon, in the cure of obstinate intermittents, or periodical complaints, petechial fevers, gangrenes, and other vehement disorders. The present mode of boiling this useful drug, both as to time and the covered

covered vessel, is equally efficacious with former directions, and more conveniently adapted to weak stomachs, and in slight cases where tonics are required ; otherwise, it ought only to be considered as a vehicle to more substantial forms. It should be taken in the turbid state, the resinous part being but partially suspended in an aqueous menstruum. The dose is to be suited to the occasion, and may be increased from 1 to 4 oz. repeatedly. Vide Extractum Cinchonæ.

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE.

Decoction for a clyster.—This decoction is generally prescribed as a vehicle to more active medicines, in the quantity of 10 or 12 oz. for which purpose warm water or thin gruel may be made substitutes.

The *Malva*, or *Common Mallow*, is a perennial plant, with roundish notched leaves, set alternately on pedicles ; bell-shaped monopetalous flowers, of a light purple, or white colour with deeper stripes.

Both leaves and flowers are in use, are of the emollient kind, and employed in clysters and fomentations. They are frequently ordered in infusion or tea, sweetened with honey, in gravelly and lithontriptic disorders. For the nature of camomile flowers, vide Extract. Chamæmeli.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO.

Decoction for a fomentation.—Fomentations are not so much depended upon as formerly, and may do as much harm as good. This is recommended as a warm discutient.

Abrotонum, or southernwood, is a shrubby plant, with leaves of a greyish green colour, and finely divided into slender segments ; has a strong smell, and a pungent bitter taste. It is used in fomentations only.

Abfinthium

Absinthium Maritimum.—The leaves of sea-wormwood are much smaller than those of the common fort, and have an hoary appearance on both sides—the stalks have the same. It grows wild in the salt marshes, is a strong bitter, and was formerly much employed in medicated ales and wines, as a stomachic, but is now chiefly used in discutient fomentations. The essential oil has been sometimes applied externally to the abdomen, as a vermifuge. Vide *Conservae*.

Baccæ Lauri.—Bay-berries. These are the produce of the *laurus nobilis*, which flourishes in the southern parts of Europe, yet bears the cold of this climate. They have a bitter aromatic taste, and contain both an unctuous and essential oil. Neither the leaves nor the berries are used internally, but both are sometimes ordered in fomentations and cataplasms.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI.

Decoction of Hellebore.—This decoction is recommended as a safe and efficacious application in cutaneous foulnesses, such as psora, tinea, &c. but with tender skins it requires to be diluted. It may be used twice a day.

Helleborus albus, or white hellebore, grows wild in Germany. The root, which is the part used, is short, about an inch in thickness, with numerous hanging fibres; is externally brownish—internally white. It has a nauseous acid taste, and when fresh, emits a strong acrimonious juice, too powerful for internal use.

DECOCTUM HORDEI SIMPLEX, ET COMPOSITUM.

Simple and Compound Decoction of Barley.—The former, when carefully prepared, is a grateful nutritive drink in acute

acute diseases; the latter is rather too sweet and mucilaginous, otherwise it would be an useful drink in acid fluxions on the throat and trachea, as well as in most pectoral disorders.

Barley, freed from the husk or shell, is called French or Scotch barley. Pearl barley, called so from its pearly whiteness, is formed into small grains, and comes in that shape from Holland, all which is worked by mills.

Figs and *Raisins* are imported from Spain and the Levant, and are the well-known preserved fruits of the fig-tree and the vine.

For Liquorice, vide Extract. Glycirrhiz.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ SIMPLEX, ET COMPOSITUM.

Simple and Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.—This root consists of many long strings, about the size of a goose quill, flexible and free from knots. They are covered with a thin brownish coat, under which is a white substance, with a woody pith in the middle. It has a mouldy bitterish taste, but no smell. Sarsaparilla is imported from Spanish America, and is thought by some to be highly efficacious in the cure of lues and scrophula, with, and after a mercurial course: others suppose it has no greater effect than barley water, or any other obtunding liquor taken in large quantities.

Daphne Mezereum, commonly called Mezereon or spurge olive, is a native of Germany, but is cultivated in most pleasure gardens. It bears elegant pale purplish or white flowers in clusters, above which appear a few sessile, lance-shaped, tender leaves. The bark of the root is preferred to any other part, yet some confide in the bark of the stem, and

and the woody part of the root. Dr. Russel joined sarsaparilla with mezereon, and pronounced it excellent in the cure of nodes, topes, &c. of the venereal kind. He also gave it in a decoction, with equal success, without the sarsaparilla, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Cort. Rad. Mezer. in 6 pints of water, to be boiled down to four; adding at the latter end $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Rad. Glycirrhiz. incis. half a pint of which was given 3 or 4 times a day.

For the rest of the ingredients, vide Ol. Sassafras. Extract. Glycirrhiz. and Tinct. Guaiac.

Both the simple and compound decoction of sarsaparilla, are generally ordered in the quantity of half a pint 3 or 4 times a day. The famous *Lisbon diet drink* is said to be the same sort of preparation with the latter, excepting the absurd addition of crude antimony.

DECOCTUM ULCI.

Decoction of Elm.—This preparation is given from the quantity of a pint and an half to a quart daily, towards the relief of leprous and other cutaneous disorders.

The *Ulmus Campestris*, or elm, is a tall tree, commonly known; its outward bark is brown, rough, and brittle, the inner bark is white, smooth, and tough, and free from any particular taste or smell. The decoction is slimy and mucilaginous, and perhaps simply emollient, therefore not wholly to be depended upon.

MUCILAGINES ET GUMMI.

Mucilages and Gums are glutinous, vegetable, substances, soluble in water. Gums are most tenacious, and naturally

exude from the plant. Mucilages are separated by art; both are used to correct acrimony and allay irritation. The three particularly noticed in the London Pharmacopœia, are those of *Amylum*, *Gummi Arabicum*, and *Semen Cydonii Mali*. The first is beneficial by way of clyster or otherwise, with a proper proportion of *Tinct. Opii.* in obstinate diarrheas, dysenteries, and tenesmus; the second serves as an useful medium in compounding emulsions, linctusses, &c. and is often dissolved in barley water, and given to correct acrimony, and to sheathe the urine and its passages, in strangury, dysury, &c. the last, sweetened with *syr. mori*, with a moderate addition of borax, composes an efficacious remedy against aphous and ulcerous complaints of the mouth and fauces. Vide Borax.

The *Malum*, or *Apple* of the quince, yields an austere acid juice; the *Marmalade* is a pleasant astringent, is esteemed a preservative against sea scurvy, and covers well the rough bitter taste of the Peruvian Bark.

INFUSA.

Infusions.—The gummy and saline parts of vegetables are readily extracted by a watery menstruum, and the resinous and oily principles, by being so intimately blended with the former, are in great part taken up with them. In proof of which, we find that the whole substance of a gum-resin is soluble in water; also, that by an artificial mixture of gummy and saline matter, the pure essential oil and odorous resins, when separated from the other principles, may be made soluble in water.

Most

Most vegetables, when moderately and newly dried, will yield their virtues more freely than when fresh, and such only are necessarily infused in their recent state as are liable to receive injury by drying. It is further remarked, that hot water does not take up more than cold, provided the latter be allowed a longer time to infuse.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Infusion of Gentian.—This preparation is a light pleasant bitter, it strengthens the stomach and restores the appetite; but when flatulency prevails should be joined with about an eighth part of the Tinct. Cardamom. or some other carminative. The dose of this infusion is a common wine glass full twice a day. For Gentian, vide Extract. Gentian.

INFUSUM ROSÆ.

Infusion of the Rose.—This infusion acts as a light astringent, and helps to restrain hæmorrhagy. In the latter case it may be given as freely as the stomach and bowels can bear, in the quantity of 2 oz. or more, at a time. It is sometimes joined with Decoct. Cort. Peruv. and a few gtt. of Tinct. Opii. The former infusion called Tinct. Rosarum. is more pleasantly acidulated with the undiluted acid of vitriol. This preparation should not be made in a glazed vessel, the acid tending to corrode its covering.

INFUSUM SENNAE SIMPLEX, ET TARTARISATUM.

Simple and Tartarised Infusion of Senna.—There are about 3 dr. of Senna to 4 oz. of water in each of these preparations, which quantity may serve for two gentle doses. That

with the crystals of tartar is least apt to occasion gripings. The first is frequently joined with a dr. or two of neutral purging salt, which also tends to correct the griping quality. Vide Extra&t. et Tin&t. Sennæ.

Zingiber, or ginger, is a hot pungent root brought from the East and West Indies. It is a warm stimulant, and of use in a weak tone of the stomach and bowels, and in languid habits—may be given from 3 to 20 gr. It is commonly used to correct purgative medicines, &c. and enters several compositions.

Coriandrum.—Coriander is an umbelliferous annual plant, a native of Italy, and cultivated in England. It produces spherical seeds, which are the parts in use; they are carminative, and are said to be particularly corrective of the odour, taste, and griping quality of Senna.

Tartarum.—Tartar is a saline concrete thrown off from wines, after fermentation, to the sides and bottoms of the containing vessels. There are two kinds, the white and the red, the former is generally most pure in its natural state. It requires ten or twelve times its weight of water for solution, but must be assisted by a boiling heat, on the declension of which it immediately shoots into crystals; with twenty times its weight of water boiling it admits of filtration before it shoots. If the filtered solution be continued boiling, the salt rises to the surface in thick pellicles, which are repeatedly skimmed off with a perforated wooden skimmer, and form what is called *Cremor Tartari*, or cream of tartar. This has the general properties of an acid, yet tartar is absolutely a neutral salt, composed of vegetable alkali, supersaturated with vegetable acid. Much trouble and great accommodations are necessary in this process, we are, therefore, chiefly supplied with these articles by the refiners and traders in Holland and France.

Purified

Purified tartar is gently aperient and cooling, from $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to 1 dr. 2 or 3 dr. prove laxative—more, moderately purgative; but its acid quality is too prevalent for tender bowels to bear in the larger quantities. It is frequently given with jalap, duly corrected with ginger, as a hydragogue.

AQUA CALCIS.

Lime Water.—If the solution be exposed to the air, either during the preparation or afterwards, repeated crusts or pellicles will form on the surface of the water, the successive precipitations of which are caused by the absorption of the aerial acid from the atmospherical air, which renders them mild and insoluble. The fermentation arising in the compound preparations of lime water, is found to precipitate the lime in its fluid state—therefore they receive but little benefit from its causticity.

Lime water has been given in repeated draughts from 6 oz. up to a pint, or more, in a day, with or without a fourth or fifth part of milk, against leucorrhœas, diabetes, and acidities. It is sometimes applied as a wash to foul ulcers, and by injection for the relief of the fluor albus, and other preternatural discharges.

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

Vinegar of Squills.—It will be proper to add the spirit before the vinegar is poured off from the fœces, by which means, the purification is rendered perfect without second trouble. It is a powerful stimulant, and an attenuant of tough viscid phlegm, relieves the asthma, and proves diuretic in hydroptic and other complaints, and may be given from 20 to 60 gtt. or more, repeatedly, in an aromatic water, or with Lac Ammoniacum. Vide Scillæ Exsiccatio.

VINA

VINA MEDICATA.

Medicated Wines.—The constituent principles of wine, are water, alcohol, a peculiar acid, tartar, and an astringent gum-resinous substance, in which the colour of the red wines is lodged. Vinous liquors being a compound of water and inflammable spirit, will take up such parts of vegetable and animal matter as are soluble in those liquors; but the viscous substance, with which some of them abound, renders them less powerful menstrua than pure mixtures of water and spirit. A subtle acid also restrains their action on some vegetable and animal subjects, but it enables them to dissolve the active parts of metallic bodies; as in steel, antimony, lead, &c. A twentieth part of proof spirit at least should be added to all medicated wines when strained off, to prevent fermentation, and they should be kept in glass bottles well corked.

VINUM ALOËS.

Wine of Aloes.—This is an improvement of the *Tinctura Sacra*, and is an excellent warm aperient, or purgative, in phlegmatic, paralytic, and apoplectic cases. The dose is, from 6 dr. to 2 oz. A dessert or large spoonful, with a dr. or tea-spoonful of *Tinct. Lavend. C.* taken repeatedly, about noon, or at bed time, has been often beneficial in dyspepsia, and cephalalgia. Vide *Tinct. Aloes.*

VINUM ANTIMONII.

Antimonial Wine.—This preparation was formerly made with the *Creus Antimonii*, but the *Vitrum*, or glass, is now preferred. From 10 to 50 gtt. it proves diaphoretic
and

and alterative, in larger doses diuretic and carthartic. With or without a fourth part, or more, of Tinct. Opii, and made into a draught, with mint water and spirit of cinnamon, it is an excellent diaphoretic in painful and inflammatory symptoms; 3 or 4 dr. of the wine are strongly emetic in most habits. It is used in fevers and rheumatism in the smaller doses, and occasionally in the larger quantities, for the relief of maniacal and apoplectic disorders.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARISATI.

Wine of Tartarised Antimony is used on the same occasions with the foregoing, in doses, from 20 to 40 gtt. or a tea-spoonful, and from a dr. to 2 dr. as an emetic.

VINUM FERRI.

Wine of Iron.—This simple composition is, in some measure, preferable to the *Vinum Chalybeatum*, of the former pharmacopœia, the cinnamon of which, by its astringent matter uniting with a part of the iron, throws down an inky precipitate, and probably changes the properties of the separated substances. This is an excellent remedy in chlorotic cases, and in debilitated phlegmatic constitutions, but should be cautiously administered in habits of a contrary nature. The dose is from 1 dr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. twice a day, in a light bark or bitter infusion.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.

Ipecacuanha Wine.—This preparation is a safe, pleasant emetic, in doses from 2 dr. to an ounce and a half, and is often given as a gentle diaphoretic, in doses, from 20 to 40 gtt. with a fourth part, or more, of Tinct. Opii.

Ipecacuanha Root is brought from Spanish America; there are three sorts of it vended by the druggists, the ash-coloured, or Peruvian, the brown from Brazil, and the white, or bastard sort, which is a kind of apocynum, or dog's-bane. The leading marks of the first and last are brittleness, deep wrinkles, a bitterish taste, and a greyish ash colour.

VINUM RHABARBARI.

Wine of Rhubarb.—The rhubarb wine is excellent in colics, arising from a redundancy of acid viscid phlegm, and relieves and strengthens the intestines in diarrheas arising from similar causes. The dose from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz. or more.

The best *Root of Rhubarb* is brought from Turkey and Russia in light round pieces, with a hole in the middle of each; it is externally yellow, and internally variegated with reddish and yellow streaks. An inferior sort, and of a more purgative quality, is imported from the East Indies, in long, flinty, firm pieces.—The first kind powdered may be taken as a purge, in doses from 1 scr. to 1 dr. the latter from 10 to 30 gr.

TINCTURÆ.

Tinctures.—The word Tincture is more particularly applicable to the extraction of colour, but is generally understood in a medical sense to signify the acquirement of the essential parts of vegetable and other substances, by means of a suitable menstruum; and the appellation is here rather arbitrarily

arbitrarily confined to spirituous preparations. The essential oils and resins of vegetables are wholly soluble in rectified spirit of wine. Water has equal effect on the gummy mucilaginous and saline parts, and proof spirit is nearly adapted to the whole.

In some cases it has been found necessary to add water to the latter, and it is possible for the menstruum to be so proportioned as to take up the whole of the soluble parts of most vegetable subjects. It may be observed, that the addition of fixed alkali does not assist the solvent power of a menstruum, and that most of the tinctures are exhibited in suitable draughts or mixtures.

TINCTURA ALOËS.

Tincture of Aloës is a mild preparation, and may be taken in the same mode and dose as the Vinum Aloës.

Aloës is the inspissated juice of a plant of the same name, which has a nauseous bitter taste, and a warm purgative quality. There are three sorts in use, the Socotrine, the Hepatic, and the Caballine, or Horse Aloës.

The *Socotrine*, which comes to us wrapt in skins, is in general preferred to the rest, and takes its distinctive name from Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, this and the *Hepatic*, which is brought in gourd shells from the island of Barbadoes, are most suitable to the human frame. The *Socotrine* is a friable substance, has a glossy surface, is of a bright yellow colour when powdered, and yields a slight aromatic flavour.

The *Hepatic* is of a dark colour, more compact and dry, has a stronger smell and taste, and is more disagreeable to the palate.

The

The Socotrine contains more gummy substance than the Hepatic, is therefore liable to act with greater irritation, and is more apt to purge. *sedatives*

Aloes, in doses of a few grs. is occasionally mixed into pills, with a third or equal part of some saponaceous or resolvent body, such as Extract. Gentian. and Glycirrhiz. sapo albus, or the like, and is seldom given in large doses, or to hot bilious habits. It is a slow but sure working purge, and is generally taken at bed-time, seldom operating until the next day. Aloes operates particularly upon the rectum; its preparations are, on that account, sometimes employed in the larger doses, to produce the bleeding piles, when they have been suddenly and injuriously suppressed.

TINCTURA ALOËS COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Aloes is an improvement of the antient *Elixir proprietatis*. It is a warm stimulant, aperient, and emmenagogue. The dose is a tea-spoonful, or more, two or three times a day, in a cup of pennyroyal tea.

TINCTURA ASAË FOETIDÆ.

Tincture of Asa-fætida.—The tincture being made with rectified spirit, contains little more than the resinous part; on which account it is perfectly clear, but it is far from being possessed of equal powers with the real substance, or an aqueous solution of it. It is commonly given, from half a dr. to a dr. or more, repeatedly, in some suitable draught or vehicle.

Asa-fætida is a strong smelling concrete juice, or gum-resin, exuded from the root of a large umbelliferous plant that grows in Persia. It has an acrid taste and smell like garlic,

garlic, and consists of about two-thirds gummy matter, and one-third pure resin; it is therefore more soluble in an aqueous than a spirituous menstruum.

It is an excellent medicine in all spasmodic and convulsive complaints, particularly in hysterical and hypochondriac affections, and the nervous asthma; and may be administered in the form of pills, a watery solution, or tincture. From 1 to 2 dr. of the substance, dissolved in 4 or 6 oz. of distilled water, have been often administered with success, by way of clyster, in strong convulsions. The dose in substance may be from 10 to 20 gr. or more, repeatedly.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI.

Tincture of Balsam of Tolu.—This tincture is given in the quantity of a tea-spoonful, or two, in the same complaints with that of Peru. It possesses all the virtues of the balsam; and, mixed with the simple syrup, it forms a syrup, far preferable in virtue and effect to that which is made from the aqueous decoction. Care should be taken that the tincture be made with a pure spirit, otherwise it will yield a nauseous flavour.

Balsamum Tolutanum flows from a sort of pine tree, which grows in the northern part of South America, and is brought to us in small gourd shells. It has a soft aromatic resinous taste, and a very pleasant fragrant smell. It wholly dissolves in rectified spirit of wine, but yields little or none of its virtues to water, and is given in substance from 5 to 20 grs. or more, after the same manner, and for the same complaints as the balsam of Peru. Vide the Syrup.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.

Tincture of Balsam of Peru.—This tincture takes up the whole of the balsam, and may be given in the quantity of a tea-spoonful, or two, at a dose.

Balsamum

Balsamum Peruvianum is said to be a watery extract from an odiferous tree, growing in Peru. It has a warm sub-acrid aromatic flavour, and a fragrant smell—is a strengthening attenuating medicine, and is prescribed in dispepsy, spasms, &c. and in cold debilitated habits—also in gleets and weaknesses. The dose is from 6 to 30 gr. repeatedly, mixed into a draught with egg, sugar, or honey.

TINCTURA BENZOËS COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Benjamin.—This composition is a just reform of the famous *Turlington's Balsam*, and is much used, externally, to fresh wounds and cold tumours—internally it is given up to a dr. or more, repeatedly, in the form of an emulsion, mixed up with egg, or honey, against spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels; and, united with sugar, or gum-mucilage, it abates tickling coughs, and pectoral complaints, when free from inflammatory symptoms. For Benzoin and Storax, vide *Flor. Benzoës and Styracis Purificatio.*

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

Tincture of the Spanish Fly.—This tincture is given as a powerful stimulant and diuretic, and is much recommended in the dry leprosy, and other cutaneous disorders, also in some habits for the relief of paralytic complaints. From 20 to 40 gtt. have been taken, two or three times a day, in a cup of mucilaginous drink, without occasioning painful symptoms, whereas, many have not been able to bear more than a slight dose or two, without producing stranguary, and otherwise disordering the system. It is therefore necessary to begin with a small dose, and gradually to increase it, according to its effect; also to desist giving it on the approach of heat of urine, or painful irritation in the urinary

urinary passages. Such symptoms, if attended to at first, may be easily removed by soft demulcent and mucilaginous liquors, and are not likely to prevent a future use of the medicine.

Cantharides are insects of a greenish colour, intermixed with a blue and gold, and are commonly found on the leaves of trees and shrubs in Spain, France, and Italy. They are fraught with a peculiar acrid substance, by means of which, when applied to the skin in the customary form of a plaster, or ointment, they inflame, excoriate, and blister. The Spanish Fly has been frequently given in doses of a gr. or two, joined with three or four times the quantity of camphor, in cold phlegmatic habits, for the relief of the complaints mentioned under this article ; but the tincture is esteemed the safest preparation for internal use.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

Tincture of Cardamom.—The less cardamom seeds are the produce of a plant, with reed-like stalks, which grows in the East Indies ; they are triangular, and contained in husks of the same shape, in which their virtues are well preserved. The seeds are of a brown colour without, white within, and have a pleasant aromatic warm flavour, which is chiefly extracted in this preparation. They are a warm cordial stomachic, and may be taken in powder, from 5 to 10 gr. The dose of the tincture is from 1 to 3 dr. and both are frequently employed as correctors to medicines of the cold aperient class.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cardamom.—This is also a warm stomachic tincture, and is often ordered by itself, or in

stomach

stomach draughts, and sometimes up to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or more joined with *Aether.* and *Tinct. Opii.* against gouty and other spasmodic affections of the stomach and praecordia. The quantity of raisins diminishes the power of the spices in too great degree.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.

Tincture of Cascarilla.—This tincture is well fraught with the active power of the bark itself, and may answer its purposes in most cases. The dose is, from 1 to 3 dr. repeatedly, in some convenient draught or mixture. For the nature of the bark, vide Extract. Cascarillæ.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

Tincture of Castor.—*Castor* is a strong smelling fatty substance, taken from *sacculi*, which are situated near the rectum of the beaver, an amphibious animal, that inhabits the northern parts of Europe and America. This drug has an acrid bitter taste, and foetid smell, and is compounded of an earthy matter, a gum-resin, a volatile spirit, and a fragrant oil.

Castor is a warm nervine anti-hysteric medicine, and may be taken, in powder, from 10 to 20 gr. repeatedly. The dose of the tincture is from a scr. to a dr.

The Edinburgh College gives a far preferable composition from the addition of the *asafœtida*, but more immediately from the change of menstruum, viz. take of *Russia-castor* 1 oz. *asafœtida* $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vinous spirit of sal ammoniac 1 pint—digest for six days.

The *Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Vinosus* is a solution of the volatile salt in spirit of wine, and of the same nature with the *spiritus ammoniacæ* of the London Pharmacopœia.

TINCTURA

TINTURA CATECHU.

Tincture of Catechu.—One, two, or three dr. of this Tincture, may be taken in red wine, or some proper vehicle, in obstinate purgings, and in most cases where mild astringents are proper. The cinnamon is a profitable addition, it warms the stomach and increases the astringency.

Catechu is the Indian name for what is erroneously called japan earth. It is an inspissated juice, produced from a tree of the Mimosa kind, which grows in the province of Bahar in the East Indies. It is of a reddish brown colour, and has an astringent, with rather a sweetish taste; it wholly dissolves in water, and nearly so in rectified spirit of wine—leaving little more than the impurities. It is a mild sheathing astringent in obstinate diarrheas and dysenteries; if taken in the form of troches, it blunts the acrid rheum of catarrhal fluxions. The dose, in powder, is from 10 to 60 gr.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

Tincture of Cinnamon is a warm astringent, and is particularly useful in obstinate diarrheas and excessive vomitings, when medicines of that class are proper. The dose from 1 to 3 dr. The tincture partakes both of the restringent and aromatic virtues, which is not the case with the Aq. Cinnam. q. v.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cinnamon.—This tincture is a warm carminative and astringent, more powerful than the former, and better suited to cold debilitated habits. It is of use in the like complaints, and the dose is the same.

TINCTURA

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ.

Tincturi of Colombia.—One or two dr. of this Tincture may be given at a dose; repeatedly.

Colombæ.—The root is brought to us from the East Indies, and is the part in use. It comes in roundish pieces, which are covered with a rough brown bark, and, when cut transversely exhibit a large central disk, with brown streaks, and yellow points. It is a good stomachic bitter, and has a strong antiseptic quality—softens on chewing, and tinges the saliva with a slight yellow hue. This root is considered in the Eastern parts as an excellent remedy in bilious complaints, particularly in the cholera morbus, having first cleansed the stomach and bowels with thin small liquids ; and, as it does not belong to the class of heating bitters, it may be used in hectic cases : it is also particularly serviceable in sinkings at the pit of the stomach, and habitual vomitings. The powder is generally preferred to the tincture, and is given repeatedly, from 10 to 30 gr. and, in acute bilious cases, should be joined with equal parts of vitriolated kali. Vide Percival's Essays, vol. ii.

TINCTURA CORTICIS AURANTII.

Tincture of Orange Peel.—The outer rind of Seville orange contains, in little cells, a strong essential oil, and yields a grateful aromatic bitter, both which qualities are thus extracted. It is carminative—strengthens the tone of the stomach—and is well calculated for cold phlegmatic habits. The dose of the tincture is a tea-spoonful, or two, twice a day, in some fit vehicle.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI, VEL CINCHONÆ.

Tincture of Cinchona, or Peruvian Bark.—This tincture is generally added to the decoction, or some other vehicle.

It

It is often joined with the mild, or volatile, saline draught in remittent fevers, as a preparative to the bark. The dose is from 1 to 2 or 3 dr. repeatedly.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cinchona.—This is the famed medicine, called *Huxham's Tincture of Bark*, which derives no extraordinary qualities from either the saffron or snake-root, except an unpleasant taste and colour. It is given as a stomachic and restorative, in the same dose as the preceding article, and is often ordered to be taken in dyspeptic complaints, with a cup of camomile tea, twice or thrice a day.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI.

Tincture of Muriated Iron.—This is a solution of the metal in the marine acid, dulcified, or rendered milder, by its combination with the rectified spirit. If properly prepared it will be of a yellowish red; when the acid is too prevalent it has a greenish hue, and if the spirit be impregnated with the astringent matter of an oak cask, it takes an inky colour.

This tincture is generally more speedy and certain in its effect than most other preparations of iron—its virtues are the same. From 10 to 60 gtt. of it may be taken in water, camomile tea, or decoction of bark, two or three times a day. *Vide Ferrum Vitriolatum.*

TINCTURA GALBANI.

Tincture of Galbanum.—This solution is given up to a dr. or more for a dose, in nervous complaints.

Galbanum is the semi-pellucid, tenacious, concrete, gum-resinous juice, of an umbelliferous African plant. It is

brought to us in pale coloured soft masses, composed of clear whitish tears, intermixed with the stalks of the plant, which by time turn brown. It has a strong disagreeable smell, and a warm bitterish taste ; and its best solvent is a mixture of two parts spirit of wine, and one of water. It is an ingredient in the gum pill, and the gum plaster, and is recommended as a warm antispasmodic against nervous and hysterical disorders, asthmas, and obstruction of the menses. Dissolved in vinegar, it has been successfully employed against indolent tumours, and, united with common plaster, it promotes suppuration.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Gentian.—This is an elegant bitter, and may serve to strengthen the stomach and help digestion. It answers best as a spirituous addition to the watery infusion, which is requisite to some habits. The dose is from 1 to 3 dr. twice a day. *Vide Infus. Gent. Comp.*

TINCTURA GUAIACI.

Tincture of Guaiacum is a warm stimulating diaphoretic medicine, and is much used in the wandering gout and chronic rheumatism, when properly combined with some aqueous mixture, by means of honey, sugar, egg, or gum-mucilage. The dose is a tea-spoonful or two twice or thrice in twenty-four hours. The Edinburgh Elixir Guaiacinum has equal efficacy, and is better adapted to weak and irritable stomachs. It is prepared with 1lb. of the gum, 3 dr. of Balsam of Peru, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb of rectified spirit of wine, and may be given, from 1 to 3 dr. morning and evening, in milk, or any other convenient vehicle.

Gum Guaiacum abounds much in resin, and is obtained by incisions made in the trunk of a tree, called *Guaiacum*,

or

Lignum Vitæ. It is friable, of a dusky greenish colour, and has an acrid pungent taste—it is chiefly brought from the West Indies. A decoction of the wood and bark was formerly much confided in, as an alterative, and a cure for the lues venerea, and scorbutic rheumatisms; also in cutaneous foulnesses, or herpetic diseases. The substance is given from 6 to 20 gr. but the larger dose is apt to purge briskly.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

Tincture of Black Hellebore.—The Extract is milder than the powder; but the tincture is generally preferred to either, and is given as an emmenagogue, in the quantity of a tea-spoonful, or more, with a cup of pennyroyal tea, two or three times a day. It is best suited to sanguine constitutions. Vide Extract. Helleb. N.

TINCTURA JALAPII.

Tincture of Jalap.—The spirit takes up all the resinous part, and but little of the gummy. It is given with syrup, and is frequently added to purgative draughts to quicken their operation, in the quantity of 2 or 3 dr. Vide Extr. Jalap.

TINCTURA LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture or Spirit of Lavender.—This tincture is a warm stimulating aromatic, and is much used in languors, head-aches, vertigoes, and paralytic affections of the tongue. It is given in doses from 30 gtt. to 2 dr. upon a lump of sugar, or in mixture.

The Flowers of Rosemary have the same medicinal quality, and are often used in infusion or tea, for the same complaints.

TINCTURÆ.

The *Red Saunders*, which is brought in billets from the East Indies, is of no other use in medicinal preparations, than imparting a fine colour.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

Tincture of Myrrb is seldom used, except as the basis of some officinal composition, or in detergent gargles and lotions. The tincture may be taken from half a dr. to 2 dr. for a dose, mixed with a third or fourth part of mel rosæ—it has been often usefully applied to fainous ulcers and carious bones. The combination of the two spirits answers well in this preparation. Vide Alkohol, &c.

Myrrha is the gum-resinous concrete juice of a tree, growing in the Eastern part of Africa, and is imported in brown and reddish yellow coloured tears. It has an aromatic bitter, but rather nauseous taste, and a fragrant smell—warms and strengthens the viscera, attenuates viscid lymph, promotes the secretions, removes uterine obstructions, and resists putrefaction. It is therefore recommended in obstinate intermittents, hectic, and cachectic habits, and in putrid and pestilential fevers. It is given, from 10 gr. to a dr. or more, in the form of a bolus, or in an aqueous vehicle, after the manner of the lac ammoniacum. Dr. Griffin joined it with 3 or 4 gr. of Fer. Vitriolat. in hectic cafes.

TINCTURA OPII.

Tincture of Opium.—It has been proved by experiment that white wine does not take up so much strained opium as proof spirit does, by nearly one-third, which accounts for the quantity of opium being so much reduced in the present tincture. From 5 to 10 gtt. may be taken as a sedative,

tive, and from 10 to 25 gtt. as a narcotic—the latter quantity being reckoned equal in its effect with 1gr. of solid opium. For further particulars, vide Opium Purificatum.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA.

Camphorated Tincture of Opium.—In this tincture the quantity of each article is so small, that one would suppose its effect to be increased above measure, by a peculiar combination of its contents, half an oz. containing about 1gr. of opium; it might safely be taken in much larger doses than are generally prescribed, or the proportion of opium might be increased. It is anodyne and diaphoretic, and contributes much to the relief of phthisical and tickling coughs. The quantity given to children is from 5 to 20 gtt. to adults from 30 to 60 gtt. or more.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI.

Tincture of Rhubarb.—This is a warm laxative medicine, chiefly given in the cholic, or in griping pains, from weakness in the stomach and bowels. It carries off the offending matter, and at the same time strengthens the tone of the viscera. The dose is from 2dr. to 1 oz. or more.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.—This is a less spirituous preparation than the former, therefore better adapted to delicate bowels. It may be taken from 1 to 2 or 3 spoonfuls, according to circumstances. Vide Vinum Rhabarbari.

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Savin.—The tinctures of castor and myrrh, both which drugs are also considered as emmena-

goues, are the solvents of the extract, and form this tincture. The dose is 20 to 40 gtt. or more, in a cup of pennyroyal tea. Vide Extract. Sabinæ.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

Tincture of Squill.—The least nauseous mode of exhibiting this drug is in the form of a pill, which is generally preferred. This preparation is given, from 20 to 60 gtt. or more, repeatedly, according to its effect on the primæ viæ. For its nature and virtues, vide Scillæ præparatio, et Acetum Scillæ.

TINCTURA SENNAE.

Tincture of Senna.—This preparation is frequently prescribed with the infusion; and serves both to correct the griping quality and quicken its effect. The dose of the tincture is from 2 dr. to an oz. Two or three spoonfuls of the following formula is frequently prescribed with success in costive habits, and acts generally without griping.
R. Infus : Sennæ. 3 oz. Magnes. Vitriolat. 3 dr. Tinct. Sennæ. 4 dr. M.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

Tincture of Snake Root.—The virtues of this root may be extracted, both by a spirituous and an aqueous menstruum. The dose of the tincture is from 1 to 2 dr. or more.

Serpentaria is a species of Aristoloch, and is brought from Virginia. The root is a bundle of fibres matted together, and issuing from one common head; it has a warm bitterish taste, and an aromatic smell. It is said to be a famous remedy in America for venomous bites, but is used in this country as a warm cordial diaphoretic, in the decline of

flow

flow and epidemic fevers; and, in such cases, is often joined with the bark, either in decoction or substance.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

Tincture of Valerian.—A tea-spoonful or two of this preparation is frequently taken in a cup-full of an infusion of the root, for its relief of nervous languors, sinkings in the præcordia, &c.

Valeriana.—The root of the narrow-leaved valerian, which does not grow higher than two feet, and is to be found on dry heaths, is by far the most powerful sort. This has also matted fibres proceeding from one head; it is of a brownish colour—has a foetid smell, and is warm and subacrid to the taste. The powder was formerly much used in epileptic and paralytic affections, in doses, from half a dr. to 2dr. three or four times a day, but is now chiefly employed as an antispasmodic, and more particularly in the Hemicrania.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ VOLATILIS.

Volatile Tincture of Valerian.—The volatile spirit is esteemed a preferable menstruum to proof spirit, and adds much to the medicinal effect. It may be given up to 1 dr. or more, in a cup of the infusion, or of camphor mixture.

MISTURÆ.

Mixtures.—This term is rather indefinite, and strictly taken includes every kind of compound, but is here meant

to comprehend juleps, emulsions, solutions, and other preparations of the extemporaneous kind.

MISTURA CAMPHORATA.

Camphorated Mixture.—Half a tea-cup full, or more, of this mixture, or a spoonful or two of the camphorated emulsion, which is a more effectual preparation, and is composed of camphor, 20gr. almonds, 4 in number, a little syrup, or sugar, and 6 oz. of distilled water, may be taken now and then in nervous affections, and fevers of the low kind. A tea-spoonful of the Tinct. Lavend. C. is frequently added to a dose of the mixture.

Camphor is a solid concrete, or volatile essential oil, obtained from a large tree of the laurus kind, which grows in Sumatra, and other parts of the East Indies. This sort of concrete is also to be procured in small quantities from other vegetables, by distillation. It is a cordial, stimulating diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiseptic medicine; and is much prescribed in malignant and low nervous fevers, both in substance and otherwise. The dose from 5 to 20 gr. repeatedly. It unites well with myrrh for solution.

MISTURA CRETACEA.

Chalk Mixture.—This mixture is a neat mode of exhibiting chalk, and is much improved by the additional quantity of gum. It is serviceable in acidities of the stomach, and in consequent diarrheas, but is exceptionable in putrescent cases. A slight addition of the spirit of cinnamon takes off the earthy taste, and renders it much more agreeable. From two to four spoonfuls may be taken at a time, frequently, or now and then, according to the necessity of the case.

In fluxes of a putrescent nature, catechu, or amyrum, are far preferable to creta.

MISTURA MOSCHATA.

Musk Mixture.—Some medical writers consider musk as a medicine of no great consequence; but Cullen, Wall, and other men of eminence in the profession, allow it the credit, in its pure state, of being a mild diaphoretic, and a powerful antispasmodic, when given repeatedly, in doses from 10 to 20 gr. or more. The dose of the mixture is two or three large spoonfuls.

Moscha, or Musk, is a strong smelling grumous substance, found, in a small bag under the belly of a certain animal, in Muscovy, Bengal, and Tartary. It is brought over in small thin round pods, covered with short brown hairs. True musk is of a rusty dark colour, in small round grains, free from grit, or any foreign matter; and if laid on red hot iron, burns away to a small greyish ash. It consists of volatile odoriferous particles, and gum-resinous earthy parts, intimately mixed.

LAC AMYGDALÆ.

Almond Milk.—This cooling pleasanter emulsion obtunds acrimonious bile and urine, and is serviceable in bilious disorders, stranguries, and heat of urine. It is often made the vehicle of gum, neutral salts, manna, &c. A tea-cupfull, or more, may be taken frequently by itself; when otherwise, the dose is to be regulated according to the nature and strength of the solvend.

LAC AMMONIACI.

Ammoniacum Milk.—This solution attenuates tough viscid phlegm, and is chiefly employed to promote expectoration in

in asthmatic and other disorders of the lungs, with or without a moderate dose of the acetum, or oxymel scillæ. The dose of this milky solution is two or three large spoonfuls, now and then. Vide Ammoniaci Purificatio. Asafœtida is also frequently given in this form for the same complaints as asa-fœtida in substance, q. v.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Vitriolic Æther.—This mixture is similar to Hoffman's Mineral Anodyne Liquor. It is sedative and antispasmodic, and is given in hysterical, arthritic, rheumatic, and febrile complaints, with camphor mixture, the volatile or common saline draught, or some other suitable vehicle. The dose may be from a scr. to a dr. or more, repeatedly.

SPIRITUS AMMONIAE COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Ammonia.—This is an extemporaneous preparation of the *salvolatile*. The union of the aromatic oils with the spirit, abates the acrimonious taste of the volatile, and renders it more agreeable to delicate stomachs. It is a cordial stimulus in fainting fits, and acts as a gentle sudorific. The dose is from a scr. to a tea-spoonful, in an aqueous liquor.

SPIRITUS AMMONIAE SUCCINATUS.

Succinated Spirit of Ammonia. is commonly called *Eau de Lis*. It is more stimulant than the foregoing, and is chiefly applied to the nostrils in syncope, &c. the dose from 15 to 30 gtt. Such stimuli have been given with success in retrocedent gout and eruptions. It is also sometimes united with equal parts of compound spirit of vitriolic æther, and taken

in

in doses from 20 to 40 gtt. in hysterical and other convulsive complaints. But care should be taken that the succinated spirit be genuine, a portion of corrosive sublimate being sometimes added to it to improve its whiteness.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS.

Campborated Spirit.—This spirit is often applied externally, with or without Tinct. Opii, for the relief of sprains and rheumatic pains, and for discussing tumours and inflammations, in a relaxed state of the system.

SYRUPI.

Syrups are solutions of sugar in the infusions, decoctions, and juices of vegetables, and should be prepared in such proportions as will preserve them from candying or fermenting. They were formerly considered as medicines of great importance, but, excepting a few instances particularly noticed, they are chiefly used to form pills, bolusses, and electuaries, or to sweeten draughts and mixtures; a dose of which latter seldom contains more than 1 dr. of a syrup similar in its nature to the medicine prescribed.

Syrups from acid juices should be prepared in stone or glass vessels, but by no means in glazed earthen vessels; for the glazing being vitrified lead, is subject to corrosion from acids, or subacids, particularly when heated.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

Syrup of Marsh-mallow.—This syrup is of a mucilaginous nature, and is used to sweeten emollient infusions and decoctions

cocitions in nephritic cases. Joined with equal parts of liquid gum-mucilage, it sheaths tickling rheum distilling on the larynx, and may be conveniently added to barley-water, &c. for the relief of strangury.

Althaea, or Marsh-mallow.—This is a soft hoary perennial plant, which grows wild in marshy and moist places. The roots, which are preferable to the leaves, are long, slender, of a pale yellow on the outside, and white within. It is employed in decoction and infusion, with pearl barley and a little liquorice root, against catarrhous defluxions; and, with gum, for the relief of dysury, and nephritic complaints.

The subjects of the following are generally known, or before described.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHILLI RUBRI.

Syrup of Clove Gilliflower.—The principal quality of this syrup is its beautiful red colour.

Syrupus Croci.—Syrup of Saffron is prepared with the vinum croci, therefore affords a pleasant cordial flavour, as well as a beautiful colour.

Syrupus Corticis Aurantii.—Syrup of orange peel is a grateful addition to stomach medicines.

Syrupus Succi Limonis, Mori, Rubi Idæi, et Ribis Nigri.—Syrups of the juice of lemon, mulberry, raspberry, and black currant. These are all pleasant and cooling, and may be used to sweeten diluting liquors, or mixtures, for biliary and inflammable disorders. They are also serviceable to sore mouths and tonsils, in the form of a lamba-

tive;

tive; but for such purposes are necessarily fleathed with the mucilage of gum arabic or quince seed, or with oil of almonds.

Syrupus Papaveris Albi.—Syrup of white poppy is a mild opiate for both children and adults, and will sometimes take effect when opium will not. It may be given to the former from $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr. to 1dr. or more, and from 2dr. to 6, to the latter.

Syrupus Papaveris Erratici.—Syrup of wild poppy. This has been esteemed an useful remedy in pectoral diseases, and as a light opiate; but its virtues are very inconsiderable.

Syrupus Rosæ.—Syrup of the damask rose. In the quantity of half a spoonful, or more, proves a gentle laxative to children, and is used to make up electuaries of the opening kind.

Syrupus Spinæ Cervinæ.—Syrup of buckthorn. In doses of one or two spoonfuls, is a nauseous bitter purge; and notwithstanding the attempt to correct its griping with the most powerful spices, it seldom passes without giving much pain. It is commonly mixed with Infus. and Tinct. Sennæ.

Syrupus Tolutanus.—Syrup of balsam of Tolu. This is but slightly impregnated with the odour and flavour of the balsam. Some prefer a syrup made of the tinctures.

Syrupus Violæ.—Syrup of violet has an agreeable flavour. In doses of a tea-spoonful or two, it proves a gentle laxative to infants. It is chiefly used as a test of acids and alkalies.

Syrupus Zingiberis.—Syrup of ginger partakes of a moderate share of the warmth and flavour of this spicy root. It is generally added to some warm mixture, or used as a corrector to medicines of a griping quality.

MELLA MEDICATA.

Medicated Honeys.—The virtues of vegetables extracted by watery liquors, are conveyed to honey by exhaling the aqueous part, untill the honey regains its former consistence. Sugar in this kind of proces, is in general preferred to honey, on account of the latter being more subject to lose its preservative effect by fermentation, and to disagree with many constitutions. Medicated honey also, where vinegar is concerned, called oxymel, should not be heated or boiled in glazed earthen vessels, for the reasfons before assigned under the article Syrups.

MEL ROSÆ.

Honey of Rosæ is frequently added to cooling and detergent gargles, against inflamed and ulcerated throats and fauces.

Mel Scillæ.—Honey of squill fits easier upon the stomach than the oxymel of squill, and is given in dofes from $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr. to 2 dr.

Oxymel Æruginis.—Oxymel of verdigrease has been much used to cleanse foul ulcers, and keep down fungous flesh. This preparation has been hitherto named *Mel Ægyptiacum.*

Oxymel Colchici.—Oxymel of meadow saffron. The root of the Colchicum has been strongly recommended in this medicinal form, by Dr. Storck, of Vienna, as an excellent remedy for the dropfy; but unfortunately for us, Colchicum, Cicuta, Arsenicum, and other medicines of the poisonous clas, do not so well accord with an English as with a German constitution. The dose of this Oxymel is commonly a tea spoonful or two, in a cup of tea, or a draught

draught of distilled water, twice a day, and gradually more. If given in greater quantity at first, or too rapidly repeated, it has occasioned bloody stools and other bad symptoms—the squill is therefore still preferred in this country.

Oxymel Scillæ.—Oxymel of squill is an useful remedy for humoral asthmas, bad coughs, and disorders of the lungs abounding with viscid tenacious phlegm. The dose as an expectorant, is from $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr. to 2 dr. joined with cinnamon, or Pimento water; a larger dose generally proves emetic. Vide *Acetum Scillæ*.

Oxymel Symplex.—Simple oxymel is a cooling pleasant expectorant, and is often added to pectoral linctuses and detergent gargles. Joined with a moderate portion of syrup of white poppy, it is an excellent medicine for a tickling cough. The dose is a tea spoonful or two now and then.

This symple oxymel has lately exhibited the strongest proofs of English credulity, and has been an extraordinary source of ill-gotten pelf.

PULVERES.

Powders.—Those substances which are friable, or will bear to be sufficiently dried without the loss of their virtues, are most proper to receive this form; yet many of either are too nauseous, bulky, tenacious, deliquescent, volatile, or odorous, to be kept, or taken in powder. A few are exceptionable, by being too powerful to admit of an exact division into very small doses; they are therefore

fore necessarily rendered more bulky, by being intimately mixed with others of less efficacy.

PULVIS ALOETICUS, VEL, ALOËS CUM CANELLA.

Aloetic powder.—This composition was formerly named *Hiera Piera*. It is the basis of the vinum aloës, and is used domestically; but is too nauseous to be taken in the form of a powder, or an electuary.

Canella Alba is a quilled bark, thicker than that of cinnamon, and of a whitish colour inclining to a yellow. It is stripped from a tall bay leaved tree that grows in Jamaica and other American islands, and freed from an outward rough rind. It is a warm pungent aromatic, but not of the most agreeable kind, and is chiefly used to correct aloes, and other bitter subjects. Till of late, it has been mistaken for winter's bark.

PULVIS ALOES CUM FERRO.

Aloetic Powder with Iron.—This composition is an improvement of the *Pil. Ecphract.* of the former Pharmacopœia, in which the decomposition of Ferrum Vitriolatum by the Kali, prevented its being formed into a regular mass, or being kept so.

A dr. of this powder may be made with Syr. Rosæ into 12 pills. of which 2 or 3 are ordered to be taken every, or every other night, as a warm aperient or deobstruent, particularly in chlorotic cases.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM GUAIACO.

Aloetic powder with Guaiacum.—It is also difficult to unite this powder into a pill for keeping. It differs only from

from the *Pil. Aromat.* of the former Dispensatory, by relinquishing the Bals. Peruv. and may be occasionally formed into a mass for pills with some kind of syrup. It may be given in doses of 10gr. or more, as a warm aperient, for the relief of dyspeptic and spasmodic complaints in the stomach and bowels, attended with costiveness.

PULVIS AROMATICUS.

Aromatic Powder.—This powder is frequently ordered to correct cold flatulent and aperient formulæ. It is also used as a pleasant spicy medicine in weak decayed habits, to warm the stomach and bowels, and strengthen their tone. The dose from 5 to 10gr. or more.

Piper Longum.—This with the album and nigrum are all of the same heating and stimulating quality, but the long pepper is much the strongest; they contain essential oils and fixed resinous and gummosus principles, and are brought from the East Indies.

Piper longum is the fruit of a plant growing in that climate, of a cylindrical form, and about an inch and a half in length, with a granulated surface.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Asarabacca.—This powder is equally efficacious with the best herb snuff.

Asarum is a low perennial plant, with kidney-shaped leaves in pairs, that rise immediately from the root; it grows spontaneously in France and Italy, and is to be found in some woods in England.

Marum Syriacum, or *Herb-Mastick*, is a low shrubby plant, which grows naturally in Spain and the Levant. It has an aromatic taste, and a quick pleasant smell.

Majorana, or Sweet Marjoram, is a species of *Origanum*, a low plant with oval downy leaves set in pairs, and is indigenous in the South of France.

All these plants are cultivated in our gardens ; their leaves only are in medical use, and no otherwise than as errhines,

PULVIS E CERUSSA.

Powder of Cerusse.—This is a simple preparation of the *Trochisci Albi Rhapis*, which were also used as cooling astringent collyria for the eyes. Mixed with a quantity of Aq. Rosæ, in the proportion of 1dr. of the powder, to 6 oz. of the water, it makes a pleasant and useful lotion.

PULVIS E CHELIS CANCRORUM COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Crab's Claws.—The chemical and absorbent properties of crab's claws, coral, or oyster shells, differ scarcely at all from chalk, or any other mild calcareous earth.

Dr. Lewis has observed, that this powder being prepared from animal substance, contains a glutinous quality, which subjects it to concrete in the stomach and bowels. For the rest, vide *Præparat. Simpl.*

A cheap powder made with two parts of prepared oyster-shell and one of chalk, is equally valuable as a medicine, with this costly preparation. Both are chiefly employed as astringents and antacids, in doses from 10 to 30 gr. but neither of them are adviseable in putrescent habits.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva.—The dose of the root itself may be from 10 gr. to 30, yet this powder, containing

ing only a sixth part of it, is seldom ordered in greater quantity; whereas if it were not for its astringent and septic quality, it might be safely given up to 2dr. or more. The Crab's Claws, &c. serve chiefly to divide the more powerful ingredient.

Contrayerva is a native of South America and the West Indies. The root is perennial, knotty, and fibrous; abounds with gum-resinous principles, and has a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste. This and serpentary are considered as powerful stimulants and diaphoretics, and are much employed in fevers attended with putrescency or debility; but experience proves, that wine as a stimulant, and peruvian bark as a tonic, have a much more certain effect.

PULVIS E CRETA COMPOSITUS, CUM ET SINE OPIO.

Compound Powder of Chalk, with and without Opium.—These powders are warm strengthening astringents, and are useful against diarrheas that allow of medicines of that cast. That with the opium is sometimes preferable: 1gr. of opium is contained in 43gr. of the powder. The dose of either is from 10 to 30gr.

Tormentilla, or Septfoil, grows wild in woods and wastes. The root is crooked and knotty, of a blackish colour without, and reddish within, and has a rough astringent taste. It is an efficacious astringent, and may be given in powder, up to 2 scr.—in decoction, from 2 to 3dr.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha.—This is the famous Dr. Dover's powder for the rheumatism, and like other

powders composed of active ingredients, should be carefully mixed, so as to give each particle an equal degree of strength. It is a powerful sudorific in rheumatism, dropsy, and other disorders. A gr. of opium is contained in about 10gr. and the dose to adults is generally from 6 to 15gr. The Ipecacuanha tends to restrain the narcotic quality of the opium. The patient should not take much of liquids soon after taking this powder, as it would be rejected and lose its proper effect.

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Myrrh.—This is an improvement of the Troches of Myrrh, which form is unnecessary. It is an efficacious remedy in uterine obstructions and hysterical cases. The dose is from 15 to 30gr. two or three times a day. *Vide Extract: Sabinæ.*

PULVIS OPIATUS.

Opiate Powder.—This powder is an instance in which the bulk is increased, for the purpose of more conveniently dividing an active substance into smaller doses; 10gr. of it containing 1gr. of opium. For the dose of opium, *vide Opium Purificatum.*

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Scammony.—From 10 to 15gr. of this purgative powder may be taken at a dose.

The Edinburgh recipe is composed of equal parts of Scammony and crystals of tartar, carefully ground into a powder; the latter of which ingredients properly divides and corrects the tenacity of the former. This powder is far

far less powerful than that of the London Pharmacopœia, but is preferable in many respects.

Scammonium is the concrete juice of the root of a species of convolvulus, which grows in Syria and Asiatic Turkey. It is brought over in light, friable, grey, shining lumps, which when powdered, appear of an ash colour; it has a bitterish subacrid taste, and an unpleasant smell, and is a very resinous substance, consequently of a griping quality and irregular in its operation; but it may be rendered much milder and less adhesive, if triturated with sugar, almonds, or some neutral salt.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM ALOË.

Powder of Scammony with Aloe. This compound powder is not much used; it is a more active purgative than the foregoing, therefore admits not of so large a dose. From 5 to 10gr. will often purge, even in costive habits.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM CALOMELANE.

Powder of Scammony with Calomel.—This is not much dissimilar to the *Pulvis Basilicus*, and is to be given from 8 or 10 to 20gr. at a dose.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Senna.—In this powder the Scammony is intended to quicken the senna, and the crystals of tartar are meant to divide the tenacious quality of both. It is given as a cathartic, in doses from 1 to 2scr.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Tragacanth.—This powder is of service in hectic coughs and diarrheas, by sheathing the

throat, stomach, and intestines, against thin acrimonious humours. The dose may be from $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr. to 2 dr.

Gummi Arabicum.—Gum Arabic is a whitish transparent gum, without either taste or smell. It is exuded from the Egyptian Mimosa, and is brought from Barbary; is a mild incrasating medicine, and forms an useful sheathing mucilage.

Gummi Tragacantha is the produce of a thorny bush, which grows in the Levant, and is brought to us in twisted shapes, of different sizes and colours. It is much more mucilaginous and tenacious than Gum Arabic; 1dr. of the former giving equal consistence to a pint of water, with nearly an oz. of the latter.

Amylum, or Starch, is the magistry, or the finer part of wheat, prepared by maceration in fresh parcels of water, and dried. Scheele observes, that 3 oz. of wheat will yield 1 oz. and 3dr. of fine starch. It is used as a mild glutinous astringent, in the forms of a mixture, a powder, and a clyster.

TROCHISCI.

Powders made up with gummy or glutinous substances into little cakes or tablets, are called *Troches*, or *Lozenges*. This form is particularly adapted to such medicines as are intended to be dissolved slowly in the mouth, and gradually passed into the stomach; it therefore naturally excludes nauseous substances. The doses of the following are 1 or 2 repeatedly.

Trochisci

Trochisci Amyli.—Troches of Starch were formerly named *Troch. Bechici Albi.*—This composition is a pleasant pectoral, and may be taken at discretion; it is also serviceable to tickling coughs.

Trochisci Glycirrhizæ.—Troches of Liquorice. This, and the foregoing composition, are chiefly designed to sheathe thin acrimonious humours, and to allay tickling coughs.

Trochisci Cretæ.—Troches of chalk are chiefly used to correct acidities in the stomach, which are the cause of an uneasy sensation, called heart-burn. Chalk and other absorbent earths, when taken freely, are apt to unite with the acid, and form an astringent concrete.

Trochisci Magnesia.—Troches of Magnesia are designed for the same purpose as the foregoing, but prove gently laxative; which quality is in proportion to the quantity of acid, and renders them more suitable to costive habits.

Trochisci Nitri.—Troches of Nitre are employed to cool the fauces, and relieve difficulty of swallowing; but are too apt to cause uneasy sensations in the stomach, unless followed by some small diluting liquor.

Trochisci Sulphuris.—Troches of Sulphur. This mode of exhibiting sulphur is not agreeable to all palates; least so to those whose tongues and fauces are extremely irritable.

PILULÆ.

Substances which are disagreeable to the taste or smell, are best suited to the form of a *pill*. Emetics are seldom

K 4 given

given in pills, as they are not unlikely to pass the stomach in an undissolved state, and to operate powerfully on the intestines. Gum-resins and inspissated juices may be soft enough to be made into pills without any addition ; if otherwise, spirit is preferable to either syrup or conserve. Light powders require syrup or mucilage to make them into pills ; metallic preparations, conserve, or extract.

PILULÆ ALOËS COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Pills of Aloes.—Aloetic pills are useful laxatives ; they are generally prescribed as such in cachexies, hypochondriac disorders, and costiveness arising from an irregular, or an inactive way of life. The purging dose is generally from 12 to 20 gr. or more : in less quantity they will prove laxative only.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA.

Pills of Aloes with Myrrh.—These pills formerly called Pilulæ Ruci, are allowed to answer the purpose of laxatives or alteratives, better than most other preparations of the aloetic kind. Two or 3, or 4 gr. each, are to be occasionally taken at bed time ; the pill with gentian is used in like manner.

PILULÆ GUMMI.

Gum Pills, more lately called *Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ*, or Compound Pills of Galbanum.—This composition is much used in hysterick, hypochondriac, and other nervous disorders, being occasionally joined with an aloetic. It is given from 10 to 20 gr. or more, every night or oftener. For *Galbanum*, vide *Tinct. Galbani*.

Opopanax is the gum-resinous, concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant, which grows in the Levant and the East

East Indies. It is brought to us in tears, or lumps of a reddish-yellow colour, intermixed with specks of white, has a strong smell, and a bitter acrid taste. It is an attenuant, and a deobstruent, and may be taken in doses from 10 to 30gr.

Sagapenum is a concrete, gum-resinous juice, of a brownish-yellow colour without, and a greenish-hue within. It has a biting bitterish taste, and a smell resembling that of the leek. This gum-resin is attenuant, deobstruent, and antispasmodic, and is prescribed in the form of pills in doses from 5 to 20gr.

For Myrrh and Asafoetida, vide the Tinctures.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI.

Quicksilver Pills.—This mass is made in much the same proportion of quicksilver to the rest of the ingredients, as the famous Edinburgh Mercurial Pill. Four gr. of quicksilver are contained in 10 of the Pill. Two or 3 pills of about 4gr. each, made out of this mass, may be given once or twice a day, according to the effect required.

PILULÆ OPII.

Opium Pills.—This composition supersedes the *Pilulae Styrae* of the former Pharmacopœia, and is supposed to answer all its purposes. One gr. of opium is contained in 5gr. For the general dose of opium, vide Opium Purificatum.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ.

Squill Pills.—The Squill is the most active part of this preparation, therefore the other ingredients may be proportioned accordingly; 1gr. of the squill being contained in

in 9 of this pill. The quantity generally given at a dose, is from 8 to 15gr. made into two or three common sized pills, and repeated twice or thrice a day, according to its effect on the stomach or bowels. Vide *Scillæ Exsiccatio*.

Sapo Albus.—Soap is composed of a vegetable oil or animal fat, and alkaline lixivium. The pure hard *White Soap*, which is the only sort given internally, is, or ought to be, made with the best olive oil. It is commonly used for forming resinous substances into pills, with a design to render them more soluble in, and miscible with, the juice of the stomach ; but gum-mucilage is allowed to answer the purpose better. Acids should never be used with soap, they decompose it by taking up the alkaline salt from the oil. Soap is here used as an attenuant and a detergent, and has been taken in large quantities with lime-water, as a lithonthriptic, or solvent for the stone.

ELECTUARIA.

ELECTUARIES.

ELECTUARIUM CASSÆ.

Electuary of Cassia.—This Electuary is compounded of the three following mild ingredients, which seem peculiarly assistant to each other, and form a pleasant laxative. The dose from 1 to 6 dr. or more.

Cassia Fistula is a tree growing in the East and West Indies, greatly resembling the walnut-tree. The fruit is a slender dark brown pod, a foot or more in length, containing a soft shining black pulp, which has a sweetish taste

taste. The pulp is the medicinal part, but it is too often mixed with the pulp of boiled prunes. It is a very mild laxative, and has frequently been given in the quantity of several drams in costive habits.

Manna is the juice of the round leaved ash which grows in Italy and in Sicily. This concrete juice is of a whitish or pale-yellow colour, and has a sweet, but rather sharp taste. It flows spontaneously, and by incision, from the leaves and other parts of the tree. That from Calabria is the best, which is brought to us in oblong, light, friable flakes, of a pale-yellow colour, and rather transparent.^{trigeminum et roridum pulvrum}

It is a mild pleasant laxative, and is commonly joined with Senna, Rhubarb, or Cathartic Salts: it is also a useful medium for mixing oils with syrup into the form of a lohoc. Manna is much quickened in its operation when united with Cassia, which mixture acts with greater power than either of them separately. The dose of Manna may be from $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. to 2 oz. in solution.

This drug is also shamefully adulterated.

Tamarindi Fructus.—Tamarinds are the fruit of a large tree growing in the East and West Indies. The pod greatly resembling that of a bean, contains five or six seeds, and a black viscid pulp like that of prunes, but more acid and laxative. It is taken in ptisan, with or without Cassia, and other eccoprotics, and is advantageously given in fevers, to allay heat and thirst.

ELECTUARIUM SCAMMONII.

Electuary of Scammony.—It is a warm brisk purgative, and is sometimes added to the electuaries made with steel and astringent preparations. This composition contains a seventh

a seventh part of Scammony, and the dose may be from 20 to 30 gr., or more. For Scammonium, vide Pulv. Scammon. Comp.

Caryophylli Aromatici.—Cloves, which are the warm correctors of this electuary, are the calices or cups of the flower of a bay-like tree growing in the East Indies, and to the eye resemble short thick nails. They have an agreeable aromatic smell, and a warm biting taste, and abound with essential oil. Both the clove and its oil are stimulating aromatics, and are seldom used except as correctors to officinal compositions. It is probable that the following powder, which is much used in Holland against obstinate agues, receives an additional quality from the cloves. Take of powdered Cinchona and Cream of Tartar, each $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. powdered cloves in number 20. a dr. and a half of it is given every third or fourth hour. An infusion is also ordered against flatulency, in dyspepsy, and as a vehicle to other medicines, in the proportion of 2 dr. of cloves to half a pint of boiling water, in doses of three or four spoonfuls,

CONFECTIONES.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

Aromatic Confection is the *Cordial Confection* of the late *Pharmacopœia*; the dose of which is from 1 to 3 scr. for the purposes of a cordial, anti-spasmodic, and astringent. It is frequently joined with Tinct. Opii against gouty spasms in the stomach, mixed into a draught with Aq. Menth.

Pip.

Pip. or Mist. Camphor. and forms a warm astringent with the Mist. Cretac. or Mucilag. Amyl.

CONFECTIO OPIATA.

Confection of Opium.—This is the warm opiate called *Philonium Londinense*, an imprudent use of which, from its powerful stimulus may do much harm, if administered in fevers of the bilious or inflammatory kind. 3ogr. contain 1 of opium; from 10 to 30gr. therefore may be given to ease pain, and check purging, in cold debilitated and phlegmatic habits.

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA.

Compound Alum Water is sometimes used as a lotion to dry up ulcers, and cure herpetic eruptions, such as ring-worms, tetter, and similar breakings out.

Aqua Cupri Ammoniati.—Water of ammoniated copper has been much used as a remedy for specks and films on the cornea, but the quantity of copper taken up is surely too trifling to be of much service. Two or 3ggtt. are ordered to be instilled into the eye once or twice a day; but the best mode of applying it is by means of a pencil brush.

Aqua Lithargyri Acetati Composita.—Compound water of acetated Litharge, is the preparation so strongly recommended by M. Gouillard. It is much employed externally to remove inflammation, and is certainly an useful discutient. It is objected to by some practitioners, on

account

account of its cold repellent quality, and its saturnine basis, both which undoubtedly may prove injurious if applied indiscriminately. Vide Spirit. Vin. Gallic.

Aqua Zinci Vitriolati cum Camphora.—Water of vitriolated Zinc with Camphor.—This lotion is an excellent remedy for scorbutic or phagedænic ulcers; but requires dilution agreeable to the irritability of the parts. The mode of application on the leg is, by moistening a proper sized piece of soft double linen rag, and laying it over the whole of the sore, and the inflamed part around it, a thin linen compress over that, and over all a Welsh flannel or linen roller carried spirally upwards from the foot.

Properly diluted with distilled water, it is an efficacious lotion for sore eyes, particularly when the inflammation is much abated.

EMPLASTRA.

Plasters are chiefly composed of oily, unctuous, and pulverable substances, united into such a consistence as will remain firm in the cold; soft and pliable in a slight heat; and tenacious when applied to the surface of the human body. Common plaster is made by boiling the calces of lead with oils, and is the basis of most other plasters.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro, et Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro.—Ammoniacum plaster, and Litharge plaster with quicksilver, are esteemed powerful resolvents, and are frequently applied with success to nodes

nodes, topes, and indurated glands and tumours, in their early stage.

Emplastrum Cantharidis. Plaster of Spanish fly.—This is commonly used for drawing blisters; for which purpose, the flies ought to be rubbed into a fine powder, and the plaster should neither be spread too thick, nor with too warm a spatula. The powdered Cantharides have been occasionally spread upon the common plaster, and effectually applied.

Emplastrum Ceræ.—The Wax plaster, formerly stiled *Empl. Attrahens*, or drawing plaster, has been often applied with success to irritate tumours, with intent to promote a suppurative heat.

Emplastrum Cumini.—The Cumin plaster is sometimes applied to the region of the stomach as a warm discutient, and to expel flatulency.

Emplastrum Ladani. Laddanum plaster.—This is an elegant stomach plaster, and from its moderate adhesive quality, easily admits of its being taken off to renew the volatile essentials.

Ladanum is a resinous substance which exudes from the leaves of the *Cistus Cretica*. There are two sorts, the best is in dark-coloured masses, of a plaster-like consistency, agreeable in smell, and of a bitterish taste; the other is nearly two-thirds of it sand, is harder than the former, and not so dark coloured.—Ladanum is only used externally.

Thus, or Frankincense, is a brittle resin supposed to be the produce of the Terebinthinate Pine which grows in the Island of Cyprus. It is brought in small masses, is of a brownish-yellow colour, and variegated in the inside with white

white specks, has a bitterish acrid taste, and a slight resinous smell. It is at this time only used externally.

Emplastrum Lithargyri.—Litharge plaster, commonly called *Diachylon*, is the basis of most other plasters, and when made with pure oil, is not an unpleasant application to simple wounds in the flesh. It serves to soften the part and to defend it from the air; the stimulus from which penetrating fluid, is a principal source of mischief to all wounds and raw surfaces.

The *Litharge*, or *common plaster*, is often vilely sophisticated, by being made with rancid oil, and mixed up with a large quantity of whiting and hog's lard. The heat should be moderate, and the mixture be constantly stirred, otherwise it is likely to rise suddenly, and flow over the pan into the fire. Great caution is therefore in boiling this salve, as well for its being properly prepared, as for the safety of the operator.

Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Resina.—Litharge plaster with Resin.—With the addition of one-seventh part resin, the foregoing plaster becomes adhesive, which is used as a retentive to the divided edges of a wound, in order to promote its healing by what is called the first intention, and to confine dressings.

Emplastrum Lithargyri Compositum, vel cum Gummi.—Litharge plaster with gum, is warm and stimulating, and is chiefly used as a spur towards the suppuration or discussion of tumours, according as they are circumstanced. Two or three parts of this, with one of blistering plaster, form an useful application to the epigastric region, for the relief of nervous dyspepsy and hysterick flatulencies.

Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro.—For the use of this plaster, vide Empl. Ammon. cum Hydrarg.

Emplas-

Emplastrum Picas Burgundicæ vel Cephalicum.—Plaster of Burgundy Pitch is also reckoned beneficial when applied to the pit of the stomach, against hysterical flatulency and nervous sinkings, and for diverting erysipelatous and scorbutic humours from the internal parts to the skin; also if laid on the chest, or between the shoulders, for the relief of a phthisickaly or obstinate cough.

Pix Burgundica is chiefly brought from Saxony. It is said to be either a composition of white resin softened down with oil of turpentine; or common turpentine hardened from drawing off a part of its essential oil by distillation, or by coction. Applied externally, it eases pains.

Emplastrum Saponis.—The Soap plaster is esteemed an efficacious remedy for removing lymphatic tumours; and is supposed to assist the action of the quicksilver plaster in such cases.

Emplastrum Thuris Compositum.—Compound plaster of Frankincense is an improvement of the *Empl. ad Herniam*, and was lately called *Empl. Roborans*. It receives little or no strengthening quality from the astringent ingredients, and serves chiefly as a soft, close, and adhesive covering.

UNGUENTA, LINIMENTA, ET CERATA.

Ointments, Liniments, and Cerates, differ principally from plasters in their consistence. A plaster reduced by the addition of oil to the consistence of honey, will form

an ointment, and by softening it with more oil, becomes a liniment. Cerates have a stiffer consistence than either, and are thereby rendered more convenient for particular purposes. All these kinds of compositions should be melted down with a gentle heat, and are commonly spread on soft linen rag or lint.

Unguentum Adipis Suillæ. Ointment of hog's lard, formerly *Ungt. Simplex*.—Hog's lard, thus prepared, may be used to soften and heal cracks in the skin, but not when it contains stimulant essential oils, by which it is formed into a *Pomade*.

Unguentum Calcis Hydrargyri Albæ.—Ointment of the White Calx of Quicksilver, formerly *White Precipitate Ointment*, may be cautiously used against cutaneous foulnesses, or scabby eruptions about the head, &c. particularly after the use of tar ointments; but such disorders are seldom to be cured without administering purges, the bark, and alterative medicines, and opening a fontenai. In the cure of long standing complaints of this kind, forge water, or a slight solution of vitriolated iron, has proved efficacious after the part has been properly cleansed and the habit corrected.

Unguentum Cantharidis. Ointment of the Spanish Fly, in the room of *Ungt. ad Vesicatoria*.—This ointment is intended to keep blisters open, and is equally efficacious with those that are mixed up with the powdered fly.

Unguentum Ceræ.—Wax Ointment, formerly called *Ungt. Album*, is cooling and emollient, and is useful against excoriations and serpiginous eruptions.

Unguentum Ceruſſæ.—Ointment of acetated Ceruſſe, lately called *Ungt. Saturninum*, is cooling and desiccative.

Unguentum Elemi Compositum. Compound Ointment of Elemi.—This has been much employed towards promoting the digestion and deterion of wounds.

Gum Elemi is a soft semi-transparent resin, and is brought from the East and West Indies, in long roundish cakes. It is scarcely made use of except in the present form.

Unguentum Hellebori Albi.—Ointment of White Hellebore is frequently used for the cure of the itch, and other cutaneous foulnesses; but is too irritating an application for young delicate subjects.

Unguentum Hydriargyri fortius.—The stronger quicksilver ointment is frequently used as an alterative in cutaneous and venereal disorders, by rubbing from rscr. to 1dr. into the legs or thighs, in the course of the lymphatics, every night, or every other night, according to the necessity of the case, and of the constitution; and sometimes a larger quantity to excite a salivation. It is also used to resolve indurated tumours.

Quicksilver thus introduced into the constitution, has all the good effect of the preparations of that mineral exhibited internally, and is not so likely to injure the tone of the stomach and bowels.

Unguentum Hydriargyri mitius.—The milder quicksilver ointment may be used in cases of less importance, and in greater quantity than the stronger sort. It is much employed in the destruction of pediculi, &c. but should be used very cautiously.—These were formerly styled *Ung. Cæruleum fortius et mitius.*

Unguentum Hydriargyri Nitrati. Ointment of nitrated Quicksilver.—This is the *Ungt. Citrinum* of the Edinburgh Dispensatory, and is reckoned an excellent detergent of

venereal ulcers. It is also successfully applied to sore eyelids, when inflammation is abated.

Unguentum Picis.—Tar ointment is often applied to the head and other parts, to remove scales and scabby crusts; the returns are frequently prevented by touching them lightly with white precipitate ointment, or dabbing them with a solution of sublimate water, in the proportion of 8 gr. to a pint, or with forge water. Vide *Pix liquida*.
Unguentum Resinæ flavæ, formerly *Basilicum flavum*.—Ointment of yellow resin differs very little from the Ungt. *Elemi*.

Unguentum Sambuci. Elder Ointment.—This composition is not much indebted to the elder flowers. It is softening to the skin and cooling.

Unguentum Spermatis Ceti.—Sperma Ceti ointment, formerly *Linimentum Album*, differs only in consistence from the Ungt. *Ceræ*.

Sperma Ceti, improperly so called, is a species of fat found in the heads of whales, and purified by boiling with alkaline ley, to an unctuous flaky, snowy white substance, which has no smell, and a butyraceous taste. It is of a healing emollient quality, and is used both externally and internally. It may be mixed with aqueous liquors into an emulsion, by trituration with almonds, the yolk of an egg, or mucilage, and is given inwardly under that form, against coughs and other pectoral disorders.

Unguentum Sulphuris. Sulphur Ointment.—This is a stronger composition than that of the late Pharmacopœia. It is a more certain and safe remedy for the itch than mercury, and has sometimes cured it by partial motion. About 2 or 3 oz. at two or three times rubbing on different parts of the body, has sufficed with an adult, touching the most obstinate

obstinate parts with it afterwards, at the same time, assisting its effect with the internal use of sulphur.

Unguentum Tutice. Ointment of Tutty.—The chief use of this ointment is to relieve sore eye-lids, by applying a piece of it between them at bed time, which keeps them from being glued together when closed by sleep. About one part of calx of zinc, to six parts of spermaceti ointment, is far preferable.

LINIMENTA.

Linimentum Ammoniae mitius et fortius, et Linimentum Camphoræ. Mild and strong Liniments of Ammonia, and Liniment of Camphor.—These are all stimulating preparations, and are frequently rubbed in or applied, for the relief of pleuritic, rheumatic, and spasmodic pains, paralytic numbnesses, and the like.

Linimentum Saponis Compositum.—Soap liniment, commonly called *Opodeldock*, is principally used as an embrocation against chronic rheumatism, with or without Tin&t. Opii; also, for the relief of sprains and bruises after inflammation; by giving energy to the parts towards the recovery of their lost tone.

CERATA.

Ceratum Cantharidis. Cerate of Spanish Fly.—This composition being of a softer consistence than the

Empl. Caitharid. is preferred in some cases, and is more suitable to delicate fibres. It may be quickened at discretion by adding more powdered flies. This is in the place of the *Epithema Vesicatorium*.

Ceratum Lapidis Calaminaris. Calamine Cerate, lately called *Ceratum Epuloticum*.—This is a less complicated preparation than the famous Turner's Cerate, which was used towards healing cutaneous ulcers, &c. The modern practice gives the preference to Ungt. Ceræ, Ungt. Sperm. Ceti, and the like, where delicate fibres are concerned. For Lapis Calaminaris, vide Præpar. Var. Gen.

Ceratum Lithargyri Acetati Compositum. Compound Cerate of acetated Litharge.—This cerate is similar to M. Goulard's Saturnine plaster, into which, when gently melted, he dipped linen cloths, and applied them as resolvents on various occasions, and to ease chronic rheumatism.

Ceratum Resinæ flavæ. Cerate of Yellow Resin.—The only difference between this and Ungt. Resinæ Flavæ is the consistence.

Ceratum Saponis. Soap Cerate.—This is the cerate which Mr. Pott always applied to fractures. It couches easily to the part, repels inflammation, is not adhesive, and seldom produces herpes or erysipelas.

Ceratum Spermatis Ceti. Cerate of Sperma Ceti, was lately called *White Cerate*.—It is much applied to herpetic and other cutaneous ulcerations as an epulotic. The stiffer consistence makes it more eligible than the Ungt. Ceræ, when there is much heat upon or round the ulcerated part, or when it yields a thin acrid discharge.

CATAPLASMATA.

Cataplasma Cumini. Cataplasm of Cummin.—This warm aromatic epithem, or poultice, is frequently applied to parts disposed to gangrene, from a languid circulation. Poultices made with oatmeal, flour, or crumb of wheaten bread, and the grounds, or lees of strong beer, are supposed to be equally efficacious.

Cuminum.—Cummin is an umbelliferous plant, like fennel, producing longish plano-convex seeds, of a brownish colour, which are brought from Sicily and Malta. They have a warm bitterish taste, and an aromatic flavour, and their medical use is principally confined to this warm antiseptic cataplasm, and the stomach plaster.

Cataplasma Sinapeos.—Mustard cataplasm is an useful stimulus in the low state of fevers, lethargic stupors, &c. It may be repeatedly applied to the soles of the feet, and should not be kept on longer than to excite pain and redness. This kind of stimulus has also a good effect in diverting gouty and rheumatic pains from the head, stomach, and the more noble parts.

Cataplasma Aluminis.—Alum Cataplasm, formerly called *Coagulum Aluminis*, or Alum Curd, is a cooling astringent epithem for sore and watery eyes and eye-lids. It is commonly spread on soft lint, and applied at bed time.

MEDICAMINA.

PRÆPARATIS PRÆ-EUNTIBUS NON ASCITA.

The *Names*, *Places*, *Growth*, *Qualities*, *Uses*, and *Doses*, of those articles which are noticed in the *Materia Medica*, but do not occur in any of the prepartions or compositions.

Acetosa Pratenis. *Meadow or common Sorrel*, the *leaf*. A common plant, growing in meadows, the officinal cultivated in gardens. *Perennial*. *Qualities*. No smell, a restringent acid taste, mildly aperient and refrigerant. *Use*. In decoction, and in whey, against febrile heats, bilious and scorbutic acrimony. *Culinary*.

Aconitum. *Wolf's-bane, or Monk's-hood, the herb*.—On the mountainous parts of Germany and Switzerland, and in gardens. *Perennial*. *Qual.* Strong herbaceous smell, simply herbaceous taste; dried, and in extract, fudorific, and diuretic; fresh, highly poisonous. *Use*. In chronic rheumatism, gout, and scrophula. *Dose*. In extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ —4gr. with sugar, twice a day; or in tincture made with dried leaves. P. 1. Sp. of Wine. P. 6, from 20—40ggtt.

Arnica, Leopard's-bane, the herb, flower, and root.—Germany and Northern Europe. *Perennial*. *Qual.* Fresh, stinking and sternutatory; dried, an unpleasant smell, and acrid taste. Emetic, diuretic, diaphoretic. *Use*. By Collin and others, in paralysis, intermittent and putrid fevers; occasionally interposing laxatives. *Dose*. Mixed into an electuary with honey, 1dr. or more, in the day; or in infusion, or decoction, 1—3dr. in a pint of water,

or

or ale, every day. Much praised in Germany, little used in England—perhaps with equal propriety.

Avēna. The *oat*, the *seed*.—Sown in the fields. *Annual.* *Qual.* Farinaceous, mucilaginous, and insipid; nutritive, refrigerant, and sheathing. *Use.* The grains and meal, in ptisan or gruel, for food and common drink in fevers, and inflammatory complaints; externally, emollient poultice with vinegar and oil, for strains and bruises, and stimulant, with the grounds of strong beer, for tumours, &c. of gangrenous tendency, or in poor emaciated habits.

Balsānum Canadense. *Canada Balsam.*—The liquid pellucid white resinous concrete of the balsam pine in Canada. *Qual.* Grateful odour, resembling that of the Mecca balsam, and a mild taste inclining to bitter. Vulnerary, strengthening, and diuretic. *Use.* Gleets, and fluor albus, in pills with astringents; externally, to wounds.

Balsānum Copaiva. *Balsam of Copaiava.*—From the perforated trunk of a tree growing in Brasil, and in the southern parts of America. *Qual.* Liquid, clear, and of a yellowish colour, with the consistence of olive oil; a fragrant, yet unpleasant smell, and a bitter, resinous taste; balsamic, vulnerary, diuretic, and laxative. *Use.* In fluor albus, gleets, and hæmorrhoidal complaints. *Dose.* 20—40gtt. on a lump of sugar, or mixed with honey, in mallow tea.

Bardāna. *Burdock.*—The *root*, and *seed*. Common on waste grounds. *Perennial.* *Qual.* No smell, a sweetish taste, inclining to bitter. *Use.* Scurvy, rheumatism, dropsy; the seed, in nephritic complaints. *Dose.* A decoction of 2 oz. of fresh root in 3 pints of water to 2 pints, in the course of 24 hours; the seed, in powder, or in emulsion, 1dr. twice a day.

Bistorta. *Bistort.* The root.—A native of Britain, in most moist meadows. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Fresh, the smell like the cress, taste entirely styptic; dried, weaker; astringent and styptic. *Use.* In haemorrhagy, obstinate fluxes, and intermittents. *Dose.* In substance, 20—60 gr. by Dr. Cullen, in intermittents, up to 3dr. daily.

Bolus Gallicus. *French Bole.*—A friable earthy substance, of the argillaceous kind, intimately blended with a slight portion of ferruginous calx and calcareous earth. *Qual.* Its colour, pale red, variegated with streaks and spots of whitish yellow, imbibing sharp acrid humours. *Use.* Alvine fluxes, and cardialgia. *Dose.* 10—60gr.

Borax. *Borax*, called *Tincal* in its crude state.—Brought from the East Indies in lumps of impure prismatic crystals, partly white, and partly green, which when refined, form irregular colourless masses, resembling alum. *Qual.* A neutral salt, consisting of a peculiar acid supersaturated with natron. or mineral alkali, and separable in solution by all the mineral acids. It dissolves in sp. of wine, and in water, but suffers not by fire; renders vegetable and animal oils miscible with water, and when fused, dissolves all earths, and promotes the fusion of metals. Is rather pungent to the taste, and leaves an impression of coldness on the tongue. Deobstruent, diuretic, and detergent. *Use.* In the thrush, and in several mechanical processes. When dissolved in honey, or mucilage of quince seed, in the proportion of 1dr. to 1 oz. it quickly removes aphthous crusts on the tongue, fauces, and the alimentary tube. *Dose.* A tea spoonful now and then, or frequently. It is not much used for other medical purposes.

Cardamine. *Cuckow-flower, or Lady's-smock.* The flower.—In moist places, and flowers early. *Perennial.* Qual. Is either of a white, or of a light purple colour, and is bitter and pungent to the taste. *Antispasmodic.* Use. Spasmodic asthma, St. Vitus's dance, convulsions. Dose. 20—60gr. twice a day.

Carduus Benedictus. *Blessed Thistle, the herb.*—Native in the southern and eastern parts of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens. Annual. Qual. Leaves intensely bitter and nauseous. *Stomachic.* Use. Dyspepsy and anorexy. In a light watery infusion with fresh lemon, or dried orange peel.

Centaurēum minus. *Lesser Centaury, the flowery tops.*—Wild, in dry pasture grounds, flowers in July. Annual. Qual. Dried, little or no smell, and a very bitter taste. Strengthening, stomachic. Use. Atony, dyspepsy, jaundice. Dose. Infused after the manner of tea, a tea cupfull 2 or 3 times a day.

Cināra. *Artichoke, the leaf.*—Native of the southern parts of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens. *Perennial.* Qual. Bitter, agglutinant and diuretic. Use. Dropsy and jaundice. Dose. 3 or 4 spoonfuls of the juice expressed from the leaves mixed with white wine, morning and evening.

Vitriolum Cæruleum. *Blue, or Roman Vitriol.*—This salt is composed of vitriolic acid, saturated with copper. The most common is artificially prepared by combining copper with sulphur, or its acid. Qual: It is hard, semi-transparent, and of a sapphire blue colour, and has an acrid styptic taste. Tonic, styptic, and escharotic. Use, Internally, as a cure to obstinate intermittents, and a general tonic. Dose. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a gr. or more, with 5—10gr. of Ext.

Ext. of Bark, 2—3 gr. Aromat. powder, three times a day during intermission. Externally, to destroy proud flesh; but not so proper for that purpose as lunar caustic, except when the flesh is extremely loose and flabby. Lint soaked in a mild solution of it and dried, is sometimes a preferable application. The styptic solution is ordered with blue vitriol, 3dr. alum, 2dr. boiled in 12 oz. of water until dissolved, to which are added 2dr. of vitriolic acid, the whole to be filtered through paper. Cloths, and dossils, are to be dipped in the liquor, and applied.

Curcuma. Turmeric, the root.—A tuberous knotty root, greyish exteriorly, interiorly yellow; brought from the East Indies. *Perennial. Qual.* An unctuous smell, and a bitterish aromatic taste. Attenuant, deobstruent, and diuretic. *Use.* Jaundice and obstructed mesentery. In substance dried, 20—60gr. in decoction, 2 or 3 dr.

Daucus Sylvestris. Wild Carrot, the seed.—Common about the hedges, and in uncultivated grounds, and flowers in June. *Biennial. Qual.* The seeds warm and not disagreeable to the taste. Stomachic and diuretic. *Use.* In cachectic scorbutic disorders, and dropsy; and in diuretic drinks.

The *Garden Carrot*, the same, except from culture. The root of it grated, or shaved, and mixed into a poultice with water, corrects the foetor of cancerous and phagædemic ulcers. The marmalade of it is part of a sea stock, and prevents the scurvy.

Digitālis. Fox-glove, the herb.—Wild in woods, on heaths, and under hedges, and flowers in June. *Triennial. Qual.* Poisonous; nauseous and bitter to the taste, and except in very small doses, excites violent vomiting and purging. Diuretic. *Use.* Much recommended lately in dropsical and

and asthmatic cases, in decoction, infusion, and in powder. *Dose.* The latter has proved safe and efficacious, from $\frac{1}{2}$ —2gr. with 2—3gr. of aromatic powder, once in 3 or 12 hours, but must be determined by the effect. The *infusion* to be made with the leaves dried, 1dr. boiling water half a pint, to stand four hours; strained, and adding sp. of nutmeg 1 oz. one or two table spoonfuls twice a day, or once in eight hours. To stop according to its effect of retarding the pulse, or its action on the stomach, bowels, and kidneys; a gr. of calomel, once or twice a day, has been successfully conjoined.

Enula Campana. *Elecampane*, the root.—A large plant with oval, wrinkled, serrated leaves, and a short thick unctuous root, grows wild in rich moist soils. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A weak, disagreeable smell, and a nauseous, purgant taste. Diaphoretic and pectoral. *Use.* Cough, moist asthma. *Dose.* The powdered root 20—60gr. or more, little used.

Eryngium. *Eryngō*, the root.—An umbelliferous plant, with a blueish, mallow-like, prickly, jagged leaf; the root cylindrical, slender, and knotted, brownish without—whitish within. *Perennial.* Grows on the sandy shores. *Qual.* A sweetish and slight aromatic taste. Aperient and diuretic. *Use.* Seldom, except prepared as a sweetmeat.

Filix. *Male Fern*, the root.—The male fern grows commonly under hedges. *Perennial.* The root, a thick, knotty, oblong body, with long blackish matted fibres. *Qual.* A faint unpleasant smell, and a subacrid, sweetish, subastringent taste. Anthelmintic and emmenagogue. *Use.* The tape-worm. *Dose.* In substance to an adult, 2—3dr. to a child, about a dr. early in the morning;

two hours after, a mercurial cathartic is given, and if necessary, a saline purge, to be repeated at proper intervals. This is Nouffer's remedy, who generally prepared his patient the night before with an emollient clyster, and directed a supper of panada with butter and salt.

Fœnum Græcum. *Fenugreek, the seed.* From the southern parts of Europe. Rhomboidal, furrowed, and rather bigger than hemp seed. Qual. A strong smell, and an unctuous, farinaceous, bitterish taste. Emollient. Use. In cataplasms and fomentations, to mature, or discuss tumours. The finely sifted powder, lightly and repeatedly sprinkled, in herpetic and erysipelatous ulcerations.

Galla. The *Gall*.—An excrescence upon the leaf and tender foot-stalks of the oak-tree, caused by an insect, called by Linnaeus, *Cynips Quercus*. Blue galls from Aleppo, the strongest, Qual. No smell, a very rough astringent styptic taste. Use. Too astringent for internal use—externally, applied to parts affected with haemorrhoides, in the proportion of powdered galls, p. 1. Ointment of hog's lard, p. 8,

Gambogia. *Gamboge, the gum-resin.*—A saffron-red, shining, brittle, homogeneous, solid mass, from trees growing in various parts of the East Indies. Qual. No smell, and at first little or no taste; if held in the mouth, acrimonious. Purging and hydragogue. Use. Dropsy, and tape-worm. Dose. 2—3—10 gr. alone, is apt to excite vomiting; with calomel, that action is restrained. It is seldom ordered without that, or some other medicine.

Ginseng. *Ginseng, the root.*—A small plant in China, Tartary, and North America. The root, 2 or 3 inches long,

long, about the size of the thumb or larger, and striated with circular wrinkles. *Qual.* No smell, a liquorish slightly aromatic bitterish taste. Antispasmodic. *Use.* Spasmodic affection, paralysis. Chewed, and in infusion. *Dose.* In powder, 20gr. repeatedly.

Granatum. *Pomegranate,* the flowers, called *Balaustine*, the rind of the fruit.—A prickly tree or shrub, with deep red flowers—fruit nearly as big as a moderate sized orange, with a thick tough rind, brownish without, and yellowish within, and a red juicy pulp. A native of the south parts of Europe, Florida, and the East. *Qual.* The flowers, mildly astringent; the juice a grateful refrigerent sub-acid, and the rind a stronger astringent. Refrigerant and restringent, *Use.* In fomentation, an oz. of the rind bruised with two pints of decoction of oak-bark, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of red wine, according to Sydenham, against prolapsed rectum and uterus. Also in decoction with dried red roses and cinnamon, each 1 dr. in milk strained 1 pint, gradually add 1 pint of water; the whole to be reduced to 1 pint sweetened with sugar, and taken daily in colliquative diarrheas. Mead.

Gratiola. *Hedge-hyssop,* the herb, and root.—A native of Germany and southern Europe; grows in wild meadows. *Perennial.* *Qual.* The herb, no smell, an intensely bitter and nauseous taste, both dry and fresh; the root less so. Emetic, purgative, diuretic, and vermifuge. *Use.* Dropfy, worms. *Dose.* Moderate at first, and gradually increased 5—10gr. or more in powder; the extract equally efficacious. Bergius gave 10gr. of the herb, and 5 of gentian root, three times a day with success, in quartan agues. A table spoonful of an infusion, made in the proportion of 1dr. to a pint of boiling milk or beer, three times a day, is said to have been serviceable in dropfy and worms.

Helle-

Helleboraster. *Bear's foot*, the *leaf*.—Grows wild in meadows and shady places. *Perennial*. *Qual*. A disagreeable smell, and a very acrid bitterish taste. *Emetic*, *purging*, and *vermifuge*. *Use*. Worms. *Dose*. Dried, 6—15gr. in decoction 1dr. a spoonful of the expressed juice made into syrup, given by the common people, morning and evening to children 5 or 6 years old; ought to be given to them cautiously at first, and in very small doses.

Hypericum. *St. John's wort*, the *flower*.—This plant is commonly found in meadows. *Perennial*. *Qual*. A faint disagreeable smell, and a bitterish balsamic taste. *Vulnerary*, and *tonic*. *Use*. *Hæmoptysis*; externally, *discutient*. Formerly much, now little used.

Ichthyocolla. *Icinglass*.—A glutinous substance brought from Russia, and formerly supposed to be prepared from the skin, fins, &c. of a fish of the sturgeon kind; lately declared, by Mr. Jackson, to be the air-bladder, intestines, and other membranous parts of fishes, freed from their natural mucus, rolled up, and dried. *Vide Ph. Trans. vol. 63, p. 1.* *Qual*. Restorative and *agglutinating*. *Use*. Fluor albus, continued diarrheas, and other weaknesses, boiled into a jelly with milk. A strong solution in water, and when hot spread on silk, forms an elegant plaster—joined with balsams and resins, it takes the name of *Court Plaster*.

Juglans. *Walnut*, the *unripe fruit*.—The tree commonly planted and known. *Qual*. The smell not disagreeable, the taste acrid, bitterish, and styptic. *Opening* and *vermifuge*. *Use*. Worms. *Dose*. *Inspissated juice*, 2dr. in cinnamon water 4dr. 20—30—40—50ggtt. 2 or 3 times a day, for 6 days—a purge with calomel on the 4th day.

Kino.

Kino. *Kino*, the gum-resin.—From Africa, near the river Gambia. *Qual.* A deep red colour, a grateful, rough, mucilaginous, sweetish taste, and a brittle substance. *Astringent.* *Use.* Chronic diarrhea, and leucorrhea, laxity with acrimony. *Dose.* It forms the Edinburgh styptic powder with alum, p. 3. Gum Kino, p. 11, the dose of which, 5—15 gr. every 4 hours in uterine and pulmonary haemorrhage; also, an astringent lynctus with kino, 1 dr. gum arabic, 40 gr. syr. of white poppy, q. s. a tea spoonful occasionally.

Marrubium Album, *White Horehound*, the herb.—Wild, in uncultivated grounds. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A hoary plant. The odour of the leaf, disagreeable; taste, bitter, pungent and diffusive. *Tonic and diuretic.* *Use.* Cachexy, hysterics, and pituitous asthma. *Dose.* The leaves powdered, 1 dr. expressed juice, a spoonful or two; infusion, half a handful.

Melissa. *Balm*, the herb.—A native of the East, and cultivated in most gardens. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A fragrant aromatic grateful smell, like that of citron; taste, highly pungent and bitterish: it contains fine volatile parts, and gum-resinous principles. *Resolvent, stomachic, and diuretic.* *Use.* The infusion, or tea, in febrile and acute complaints, as a diluent drink.

Nicotiana. *Tobacco*, the herb.—A native of America, and its islands. *Annual.* *Qual.* The smell, aromatic, and strongest when dried; taste, acrid and nauseous; contains gum-resinous and oily principles. *Emetic, purging, narcotic, errhine, antispasmodic.* *Use.* In fume and infusion by way of clyster, against costiveness, incarcerated hernia, iliac passion, and worms, particularly the ascarides; also taken as a diuretic, in cases of dropsy.

Bergius says; that in Sweden, an infusion is a domestic medicine, in place of an emetic, at the beginning of putrid fevers. Dr. Fowler has recommended a watery infusion, and tincture, in cases of dropsy and dysury; the tincture made with dried Virginia tobacco leaves 1 oz. proof spirit 1 pint, to stand four days; the infusion in the same proportion. *Dose.* 30—60 gtt. or more; to be increased by 5—8 or 10 gtt. to a suitable dose, to be taken two hours before dinner, and at bed-time, in a little cinnamon, or some kind of aromatic water, or in a draught of common water; the dose one-fourth less in the forenoon than in the evening. It should be cautiously administered to delicate habits.

Olibanum. *Olibanum*, the gum-resin.—A pale yellowish gum from Turkey and eastern Africa, and a produce of a tree of the juniper kind. *Qual.* Odour unpleasant and resinous; taste, pungent and bitterish. *Vulnerary.* *Use.* Internally, against alvine fluxes and fluor albus, and by fumigation. *Dose.* 1—2 scr. or more, twice a day, with cons. of roses.

Ovum gallinaceum, the *Hen's egg*.—Eggs are a nutritious food. The yolk is oily and taponaceous, and serves as a medium for uniting resins, balsams, and oils, with water. The white is a glutinous substance, likewise nutritive, and is the early food of the chick. The shell is a calcareous earth, which if levigated, is an absorbent; and when calcined, has the preference for making lime water in calculous cases. *Use.* The raw egg has proved highly efficacious in obstinate jaundices, proceeding from viscid bile, or gluten obstructing the biliary ducts. *Dose.* Two, beaten up with a glass of water, in the morning, and every four hours throughout the day, repeatedly. The egg

egg is an excellent restorative to poor debilitated habits, particularly in feminine weaknesses.

Pareira brava. *Pareira brava*, the root.—The crooked, wrinkled, brownish root of an American convolvulus, and brought from the Brazils. *Perennial*. *Qual*. A bitter, sweetish taste. Detergent and diuretic. *Use*. Nephritic ulcerous, and calculous complaints. *Dose*. In decoction 4dr. in 3 pints of water to 1 sweetened with honey, a tea-cup full every 3 or 4 hours; in substance, powdered 15—30gr. twice or thrice a day.

Parietaria. *Pellitory of the Wall*, the herb.—Grows on old walls, and among rubbish. *Perennial*. *Qual*. No smell, an herbaceous taste. Diuretic, emollient; externally, discutient. *Use*. Stone and gravel, in infusion, decoction, and the expressed juice.

Pentaphyllum. *Cinquefoil*, the root.—Grows on open clayey grounds. *Perennial*. *Qual*. No smell; astringent styptic taste. Astringent. *Use*. Diarrheas, and loose gums. *Dose*. In substance to 1dr. also in decoctions and gargles.

Petroselinum. *Parsley*, the root and seed.—A native of the southern parts of Europe, and cultivated in most gardens. *Biennial*. *Qual*. The root, sweetish, and slightly aromatic. Nutritive, aperient, and diuretic. The seeds warmly aromatic, carminative, and diuretic. *Use*. Culinary, jaundice, gravel, and suppression of urine; seeds, pediculi. In infusion, decoction, and distilled water, parsley seed is said to be deleterious to birds and lice.

Pix liquida. *Tar*.—A black liquid resin, drawn from the pine and fir tree by the help of fire, and lately obtained by the condensation of pit coal smoke. *Qual*. An acidulous, empyreumatic, terebinthinate smell and taste. Diaphoretic, diuretic, deobstruent. *Use*. Cachectic,

dyspeptic, and other chronic complaints. *Tar water*, two pounds infused in, and frequently stirred up together with 8 pints of water, should stand some hours to settle, and then be decanted into bottles, and close corked up. *Dose.* Up to a pint a day, at several draughts, just warm. Pills are also made up with tar and liquorice powder, for obstinate coughs. Dr. Cullen says, that the water derives its medicinal qualities from the acid contained therein, which acid is similar to what is obtained by distillation from solid firs, or other woods: he also asserts, that this acid may be brought into a small bulk by rectification, and concentration, and be rendered a ready and useful remedy, when largely diluted with water. An ointment is also prepared from it with mutton suet, to an oz. and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of which, may be added flower of sulphur 3dr. for the tinea, or scald. Vide *Ung. Picis.*

Pyrethrum. Pelliory of Spain, the root.—The brownish, cylindrical, rugose root. A native of the warmer climates, but bears our own. *Perennial.* *Qual.* No smell, but an acrid hot pungent taste, which when chewed plenteously excites saliva; masticatory, stimulant, and attenuant. *Use.* Tooth-ache, coma, paralysis of the tongue; internally, like the arum root, 5—10 gr. also in watery infusion and decoction.

Quassia. Quaffy, the wood, root, and bark.—The production of a tree growing in Surinam. The wood transversely cut, is radiated, white, solid, and tough; the thicker pieces preferred, the root deeper colour. *Qual.* No smell; taste, intensely bitter, but not heating. Tonic, stomachic, and antiputrescent. *Use.* Atony, dyspepsy, remittent fevers. *Dose.* Substance in pills 10—20gr. every 4 or 6 hours, or 1—2 oz. of the infusion, made with 2dr. in a pint of boiling water. Rubia.

Rubia. *Madder*, the root.—The long slender red root of a procumbent plant, cultivated in all parts of Europe. *Perennial*. *Qual*. A bitterish, austere taste, and a weak smell. Attenuant and aperient. *Use*. Obstructed viscera, jaundice, humoral asthma, emmenagogue. *Dose*. In powder 20—30 gr. or in a decoction of the root 1 oz. mace 2 dr. in 3 pints of water to 2, adding to the strained liquor, aromatic tinct. 3 dr. syr. lemons 2 oz. to take 2 oz. three times a day.

Salvia. *Sage*, the leaf, and top.—A low shrubby plant, cultivated in gardens. *Perennial*. *Qual*. Smell, fragrant; taste, warm, bitterish, and subastringent. Resolvent, corroborating, stomachic. *Use*. In infusion, as tea, a diluting liquor in fevers.

Santonicum. *Wormwood*, the tops.—A light oval seed, surrounded with chaffy matter, from Persia. *Perennial*. *Qual*. A wormwood smell, and a bitter, acrid taste. Stomachic, vermifuge, emmenagogue. *Use*. Worms. *Dose*. To adults, 1 dr. once or twice a day. A syrup is made of the infusion, and given to children.

Seneka. *Senega*, or *Rattlesnake*, the root.—A misshapen root, with thick fibrous branches, from North America. *Perennial*. *Qual*. Weak smell, but nauseous; a warm subacid, and bitter taste. Slightly emetic and purging, diaphoretic, expectorant, and diuretic. *Use*. Pleurisy, dropsy, asthma, and rheumatism. *Dose*. in powder 20—30 gr. twice or thrice a day; in decoction of 1 oz. with a moderate portion of liquorice root, in 2 pints of water to 20 oz. 2—3 spoonfuls every four hours.

Simarouba. *Simarcuba*, the bark.—The light, tough, stringy, yellowish bark, of a tree growing in Guiana, and brought in long pieces. *Qual*. No smell; but a lasting bitter

bitter, and sub-astringent taste. Tonic, stomachic, demulcent. *Use.* In chronic diarrheas, and dysenteries. *Dose.* In a decoction of 2dr. in 2 pints of water to 20 oz. three spoonfuls every four hours; or from 10—20 gr. of the powder.

Sium. Water-parsnip, the herb.—A creeping, indigenous, wing-leaved plant, growing in rivers, and ditches. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Diuretic, antiscorbutic. *Use.* Scurvy, and herpes. Expressed juice 2 oz. or more, in milk, twice a day, and in infusion. The spring leaf of the hemlock dropwort, which is poisonous, resembles that of this plant.

Spigelia. Indian pink, the root.—A native of South Carolina, but cultivated in our flower gardens, a simple, unequal, fibrous root. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Little or no taste, nor smell. Anthelmintic. *Use.* Worms, in powder or infusion. *Dose.* In powder, to children 8 years old 8—10gr. or about 20gr. infused in boiling water, and mixed with sugar and a little milk, twice a day; to adults 30—40gr. or an infusion of 2 dr. three times a day. In larger doses, it proves emetic, and purges much, producing vertigo, dimness of sight, and a remarkable convulsive affection of the eyes; it ought therefore to be cautiously administered, with the intervention of a purge of rhubarb and calomel.

Staphisagria. Staves-acre, the seed.—A large, rough, triangular, dark coloured seed, from the southern parts of Europe and Virginia. *Biennial.* *Qual.* Foetid smell; intensely bitter, acrid, and nauseous taste. Draastic. poisonous, phthiriacaal, escharotic. *Use.* externally, in powder, ointment, or aqueous infusion, lice; itch, fungous ulcers. It is mostly effectual in the first case, by mixing it in a slight degree with hair powder.

Tana-

Tanacētum vulgare. Common Tansey, the herb, and flower.—Large divided leaves, gold colour discous flowers, and small oblong blackish seeds. This plant grows on the road sides, and field borders. *Qual.* A rank, strong smell, and a bitter, aromatic taste. Deobstruent, stomachic, and anthelmintic. *Use.* Weak stomach, cachexy, gout, hysteria, and worms. *Dose.* Aqueous infusion of leaves and flowers, to a pint in 24 hours; seeds in powder, like those of the santonicum, with which they are generally mixed.

Taraxācum. Dandelion, the root, and herb. A plant commonly known. Perennial. *Qual.* The leaves and roots, have no smell; a bitter taste, and contain a bitter juice. Aperient, diuretic, resolvent. *Use.* Obstructions of the liver, jaundice. *Dose.* Purified expressed juice 2—4 oz. three times a day. The root, with sorrel leaves, in broths, daily, for some months, interposing a laxative dose of cream of tartar, Bergius says, has removed hardness of liver, ascites, and gall stones. A soft watery extract, from two to four spoonfuls every morning.

Trīfolium paludosum. Buck-bean, or Marsh trefoil, the herb.—In the marshes. Perennial. *Qual.* No smell; very bitter taste. Antiscorbutic, diuretic, aperient, tonic. *Use.* Scurvy, gout, rheumatism, cachexy. *Dose.* In the manner of tea, with a little orange peel, a pint or more in the day; also in a watery extract, the size of a nutmeg three times a day.

Tussilāgo. Coltsfoot, the herb.—A short broad leaf, green above, and hoary underneath, grows on a moist clayey soil. Perennial. *Qual.* Smell, not unpleasant; taste, slightly bitter, and rough. Pectoral. *Use.* Coughs and hectic complaints; in the form of tea, with a little liquorice root.

Urtica.

Urtica. Stinging-nettle, the herb.—A common plant. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Smell, weak, and herbaceous; taste, the same. Diuretic, and cooling. *Use.* Hæmorrhagy, nephritic complaints. *Dose.* The juice 2—4oz. in infusion, and decoction. Externally, to a palsied limb, by artication, or stinging with nettles.

Uva Ursi. Bear's Wortleberry, the leaf.—An ever-green shrubby plant, with oblong oval leaves, found on the snowy mountains in Germany, Sweden, &c. *Qual.* The smell of the dried leaves, like the extract of liquorice; taste, astringent, and bitter. Nephritic, and tonic. *Use.* Calculus, and in most disorders of the urinary passages *Dose.* In powder 15—30gr. two or three times a day; a decoction or infusion of 1 or 2dr. in a pint of water, daily.

This, and some other articles of German produce, although brought forward by men of superior talents and judgement, do not seem to have answered our expectations in this country, and are not unlikely to become useless; possibly, from the difference of constitutions.



INDEX.

	Pag.		Pag.
A Brotonum	20, 110	Angelica	8, 106
Absinthium	20, 34, 111	Anisum	9, 52, 106
Acipenser	2	Anthemis	21, 41
Acetosa	10, 168	Antimonium	27, 80, 118
Acetum distillatum	59	Antimonii præparata	80
scillæ	117	Apis	2
Acidum acetosum	60	Apium	9
muriaticum	61	Aptera	2
nitrosum	61	Aquæ distillatæ	99
vegetabile	59	Aqua alumin. comp.	157
vitriolicum	62	ammoniæ	65
Aconitum	16, 168	acetatae	70
Acorus	10, 191	Calcis	117
Adeps suillæ	29	Cupri ammoniati	157
Ærugo	29, 142	Lithargyri acetati	96
Æther vitriolicus	104	compos.	157
Æthiops mineralis	94	zinci vitriolati	158
Alkohol	103	Arbutus	13
Allium	10	Arctium	20
Aloe	10, 118, 121	Argentum nitratum	85
Althæa	18, 140	vivum	88
Alumen	74	Aristolochia	21, 134
Ammoniacum	25, 29, 137	Arnica	21, 168
Ammoniæ præparata	64	Artemisiæ	20
Amomum	4, 116, 125	Arum	22, 35
Amygdalæ	14, 49, 137	Afafetida	8, 122
Amyris	10	Afarum	13, 145
Amylum	6, 113, 150	Astragalus	19, 150
Anethum	9, 100	Aurantium	19, 35
		O	
		Avena	

INDEX.

	Pag.		Pag.
Avena	6, 169	Catechu	24, 127
Avis, Clas. ii.	2	Centaurea	21
		Centaurium	8, 171
Balsamum canadense	22, 169	Cera	25
copaiva	13, 169	Cerata	161, 165
tolutanum	12, 123	Cervus	1
peruvianum	12, 124	Cerussa	26, 96
Bardana	20, 169	Cete	2
Barilla	8, 68	Chamæmelum	21, 41
Beccabunga	4, 37	Chelæ cancrorum	27, 146
Bellua	1	Cicuta	8, 38
Benzoe	13, 63, 124	Cinara	20, 171
Bistorta	11, 170	Cineres clavellati	25, 66
Bolus gallicus	25, 170	Cinchona	7, 44, 128
Borax	25, 170	Cinnamomum	11, 100
Bubon	9, 129	Cistus	16, 159
Calaminaris	28	Cissampelos	24
Calamus aromaticus	10, 191	Citrus	19, 140,
Calomelas	92	Coccinella	2
Calx Hydrarg. alba	93	Coccus	2
Calx cum kali puro	68	Cochlearia	18, 37, 108
viva	25, 117	Colchicum	10, 142
zinci	98	Coleoptera	2
Cambogia gutta	24, 174	Colocynthis	23, 43
Camphora	11, 136, 139	Colomba	25, 128
Cancer	2	Confectiones	156
Cancrorum chelæ	27	Contrayerva	6, 147
Canella alba	14, 144	Convolvulus	7
Cantharis	2, 124	Copaifera	13
Capiscum	7, 192	Corallium	3, 27
Cardamine	18, 171	Coriandrum	9, 116
Cardamomum	4, 125	Cornu cervi	1, 30, 65
Carduus	21, 171	Creta	28, 146
Caruon	9, 52, 107	Crocus	5
Caryophillus aromat.	16, 156	Croton	23, 45
Caryophillum rubr.	13, 140	Cryptogamia, Cl. xxiv	25
Cascarilla	23, 45, 126	Cubeba	5
Cassiae	12, 31, 154	Cucumis	23, 43, 47
Castor	1, 126	Cuminum	9, 167
Cataplasma	167	Curcuma	4, 172
		Cydonia	14, 114
		Cynos-	

	Pag.		Pag.
Cynosbatus	15, 36	Gentiana	8, 42, 115
Daphne	11, 112	Ginseng	25, 174
Daucus	8, 172	Glis	1
Decandria, Cl. x.	4	Glycirrhiza	19, 42
Decocta	108	Granatum	14, 175
Delphinum	16	Gratiola	4, 175
Diadelphia, Cl. xvii.	19	Guaiaicum	12, 130
Diandria, Cl. ii.	4	Gummi arabicum	24, 113
Dianthus	13	Gynandria, Cl. xx.	21
Diœcia, Cl. xxii.	23	Hæmatoxylum	12, 45
Didynamia, Cl. xiv.	16	Helleboraster	16, 176
Digitalis	18, 172	Helleborus foetidus	16
Dodecandra, Cl. xi	13	albus	24, III
Dorstenia	6	niger	16, 42, 131
Elaterium	23, 47	Hemiptera	2
Electuaria	154	Herbarum Exsiccatio	30
Elemi	11, 163	Hexandria, Cl. vi.	10
Emplastra	158	Hydrargyri præparata	89
Enneandria, Cl. ix.	11	Hymenoptera	2
Enula canpana	21, 173	Hypericum	20, 176
Epithemata	167	Jalapium	7, 46, 131
Eryngium	8, 173	Icthyocolla	2, 176
Extracta	40	Icosandria, Cl. xii	14
Ferri præparata	85, 129	Infusa	II4
Ferula	8	Insecta, Cl. v.	2
Ficus	25	Inula	21
Filix mas	25, 173	Ipecacuanha	7, 119
Flores Benzoës	63	Iris	5, 150
Florum Exsiccatio	30	Juglans	22, 176
Fœniculum	9, 101	Juniperus	23, 52
Fœnum græcum	19, 174	fabina	24, 43
Fraxinus	24	Kali præparatum	66
Galbanum	9, 129	acetatum	70
Galla	26, 174	purum	68
Gallina	2	sulphuratum	78
Gambogia	24, 174	tartarifatum	71
Genista	19, 41	vitriolatum	71

	Pag.		Pag.
Kæmpferia	4	Minium	96
Kino	25, 177	Misturæ	135
Lac ammoniacum	137	Molusca	3
amygdalæ	137	Momordica	23
Ladanum	16, 159	Monandria, Cl. i.	4
Lapis calaminaris	28	Monadelphia, Cl. xvi.	18
Lavendula	17, 53, 108	Monœcia, Cl. xxi.	22
Lauri baccæ	11, III	Morus	22, 140
Leontodon	20	Moschus	1, 137
Lignum campech.	12, 45	Mucilaginiæ	113
Limon	19, 140	Myristicha	22, 107
Linimenta	161, 165	Myrrha	24, 132
Linum	10, 49	Myrtus	14, 101
Liquor vol. corn. cervi	65	Myroxylon	12, 124
Lithargyrus	96	Nasturtium	18, 37
Lujula	34	Natron muriaticum	72
Lytta	2	præparatum	68
Macis	22, 107	tartarifatum	71
Magnesia	76	vitriolatum	72
Majorana	17, 146	Nicotiana	7, 177
Malva	18, 110	Nitrum	73
Mammalia, Cl. i.	1	Nux moschata	22, 107
Manna	24, 155	Octandria, Cl. viii	11
Marum	16, 145	Olea distillata	51
Marrubium	17, 177	essentialia	52
Mastiche	23	expresſa	48
Materia Medica	1	Oleum animale	55, 66
Medicamina non ascita	168	cornu cervi	65
Mel	2, 30, 142	origani	54
Mella Medicata	142	petrolei	55
Melampodium	24, 42	ricini	50
Melissa	17, 177	sulphuratum	79
Mentha	17, 53	succini	56, 63
Menyanthes	6	Terebinthinæ	56
Mercurii præparata	89	vini	57
Mezereum	11, 112	Olibanum	23, 178
Millepeda	2, 31	Oliva	4, 50
Mimosa	24, 127	Oniscus	2
		Opium	46, 132
		Opo-	

	Pag.		Pag.
Opopanax	9, 152	Præparata ex hydrarg.	88
Ořiganum	17, 54	e plumbo	95
Ostrea testa	3, 28	e fulphure	77
Ovis sērum	1, 29	e stanno	97
Ovum	2, 178	e zincō	98
Oxalis	10	Prunus	14, 36
Oxymella	142	Psychotria	7, 119
Pastinaca	9, 152	Pulegium	17, 54, 102
Pánax	25	Pterocarpus	19, 132
Papaver	15, 140	Pulpatum præpar.	31
Paréirā brava	24, 179	Pulveres	143
Parietaria	24, 179	Pulvis Antimonialis	84
Pecora	1	Punica	14
Pentandria, Cl. v.	6	Pyrethrūm	21, 180
Pentaphyllum	15, 179	Pyrus	14
Penæa	6, 154	Quassia	13, 180
Petroleum	26, 55	Quereus	22
Petroselinum	9, 179	Raphanus	18, 108
Phyfeter	2	Resina flava	56
Pilulæ	151	Resinæ	40
Pimento	14, 101, 107	Rhabarbarum	12, 120
Pimpinella	9, 52	Rhamnus	7, 141
Pinus	22	Regnum animale	1
Piper	5, 7, 145	vegetabile	4
Pistacia	29, 23	Rheum	12, 120
Pix Burgundica	26, 161	Ribes	7, 38
Pix liquida	26, 179	Ricinus	23, 50
Plumbi præparata	95	Rosæ	15, 35, 102
Polyadelphia, Cl. xviii.	19	Rosmarinus	4, 54
Polyandria, Cl. xiii.	15	Rubia	6, 181
Polygala	19	Rubus idæus	15, 140
Polygamia, Cl. xxiii.	24	Rumex	12, 43
Polygonum	11	Rutæ	10, 43
Polypodium	25	Sabina	24, 43, 133
Potentilla	15	Saccharum	5
Præparata var. gen.	27	Sagapenum	25, 153
ex antimonio	80	Sales	58
ex argento	85		
e ferro	85	Sales	

INDEX.

	Pag.		Pag.
Sales neutrales	69	Spóngia	3, 32
Salvia	5, 181	Stalagmitis	24
Sambucus	9, 38	Stannum	97
Sal amarus	76	Staphisagria	16, 182
ammoniacus	64	Styrax	13, 33
Sal cornu cervi	65	Succi	36
muriaticus	72	Succinum	28, 56, 63
Salsola	8, 68	Sulphur	77, 84
Sanguis draconis	10, 191	Syngenesia, Cl. xix.	20
Santalum	19, 132	Syrupi	139
Sapo	154	Tamarindus	5, 155
Sarcocolla	6	Tanacetum	20, 183
Sarsaparilla	23, 112	Taraxacum	20, 183
Sassafras	11, 55	Tartarum	8, 116
Santonicum	20, 181	Terebinthina	22, 23, 56
Scammonium	7, 149	Testæ ostreæ	2, 28
Scilla	10, 32	Tetradynamia, Cl. xv.	18
Scordium	17, 192	Tetrandria, Cl. iv.	6
Seneka	19, 181	Teucrium	16, 145
Senna	12, 46, 115	Thus	25, 159
Serpentaria	21, 134	Tincturæ	120
Sevum	1, 29	Toluifera balsama	12
Simarouba	13, 181	Tormentilla	15, 147
Sinapi	18, 50	Tragacantha	19, 150
Sisymbrium	18, 37	Triandria, Cl. iii.	5
Sium	9, 182	Trifolium paludofum	6, 183
Smilax	23, 112	Trigonella	19
Soda	8, 68	Triticum	6
Spartium	19, 41	Trochisei	150
Sperma ceti	2, 164	Tuffilago	21, 183
Spigelia	6, 182	Tutia	29
Spina cervina	7, 141	Ulmus	8, 113
Spiritus ammoniæ	105, 138	Unguenta	161
foetid	106	Urtica	22, 184
ammon. succin.	138	Uva passa	8
distillat.	102	ursi	13, 184
æther. vitriol.	104		
nitros.	105		
Vinos.	103		

Vale.

	Pag.		Pag.
Valeriana	5, 135	Vitriolum	171
Veratrum	24, 111	Zedoaria	4, 191
Vermes	3	Zincum	98
Veronica	4, 37	Zingiber	4, 116
Vina medicata	118	Zoophyta	3
Viola	21, 141		
Vitis	8		

ADDENDA

Calamus Aromaticus, Acorus. *Sweet scented flag*,—
the root. *Perennial*. Grows in marsh ditches; long,
crooked, and jointed, and runs transversely under the
surface of the ground. *Qual.* A sweetish smell; a bitter
aromatic taste. A warm stomachic and alexeterial. *Uſe*.
Anorexia and fen-agues. *Dose*. In powder, 1 scr.—1 dr.
on the approach of the fit, and repeatedly during inter-
mission, an infusion of 3 dr. twice a day.

Capsicum vel piper Indicum. *Indian pepper*, the seed.—
A siliquose, or podded plant, native of the East and West
Indies, and grows in some of our gardens. *Annual*. *Qual.*
When fresh, yields a penetrating smell; either fresh, or
dried, an acrid and fiery taste. Aromatic and stimulant.
Uſe. Atonic gout, anorexia. paralysis. *Dose*. 3—8 gr.
in pills.

Bergius prescribes the following formula against obsti-
nate tertians: R. Sem. Piper. Ind. gr. vi Bac. Lauri,
scr.

scr. 2. f. pulvis in partes tertias dividendus. One portion to be taken at the approach of the rigor; another on the following day, at the same hour—the last on the third day.

Sanguis Draconis. *Dragon's-blood*.—A resinous substance, imported from the East Indies in oval drops of a dark reddish colour, which when powdered, yields a bright crimson. The true dragon's-blood, is said to be obtained from the ripe fruit of an arborescent shrub, called by Rumphius, *Palmijuncus Draco*. This resin is soluble in spirit and oil, but not in water. *Qual.* Astringent and incrassating. *Use.* Hæmorrhage, uterine with alum. Externally, in Empl. Thuris Comp. It now gives place to a more efficacious gum-resin, called *Kino*, that by incision exudes from an African tree, called *Pau de Sang*. quod vide.

Zedoaria. *Zedoary*, the root of a plant that grows in the East Indies.—The root is roundish, compact, and ponderous; ash-coloured without, but white within. *Qual.* A fragrant camphor-like smell; a bitterish aromatic taste. Stomachic and carminative. *Use.* Anorexia, spasmodic colic. *Dose.* In powder, 5—30 gr. or an aqueous infusion as tea.

CORRIGENDA.

Pag. 32, lin. 21, lege cathartic; p. 49, l. 6, has; p. 102, l. 25, Bergius; p. 127, l. 2, or; p. 152, l. 19, of 3 or 4 gr. p. 161, l. 7, phthisical; p. 162, l. 19, fontanel; p. 167, l. 5, dele flour; p. 185, l. 20, tea spoonfuls; p. 105, l. 30, because it; p. 164, l. 30, unction; p. 181, l. 15, Wormfed.

